

O. PALMER,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1897.

NUMBER 10.

## STRUNG UP BY A MOB.

## NEGRO LYNCHED BY FRENZIED PEOPLE OF URBANA, O.

Mobile First Attempt Was Met by Deadly Volleys of Rifle Bullets—Authorities Didn't Interfere with the Second Attack.

## Night of Awful Sensations.

"Glick" Mitchell, the Urbana, O., negro brute, has paid the penalty of his foul crime with his life. An outraged people took the law into their own hands and meted out to him the punishment he so richly deserved and obeyed the command and wish of his prostrate and, as announced, dying victim. He was hanged to a tree in the corner yard Friday in broad daylight, after a night of horror and tragedy.

Recently Mrs. J. C. Custer, the widow of the late publisher of the Urbana Democrat, was criminally assaulted by Ohas, Mitchell, alias "Glick" Mitchell, a notorious negro, who was arraigned Wednesday, but his victim was too ill to appear in court. The man was taken to her home for identification. As he entered the door she raised herself on her elbow and exclaimed: "The brute! Hang me! How dare you face me, you brute!" In default of \$1,000 bail Mitchell was locked up in the city prison, but on account of the feeling was removed to the county jail the same night for safe keeping.

From the time of his arrest threats of lynching were made, and Sheriff McLean took all precautions to prevent it, securing from the Governor the services of two companies of militia. His indictment by the grand jury, his plea of guilty and the sentence were all recorded within four hours Thursday evening. His sentence was to twenty years' imprisonment, and he was to have been taken from the Urbana jail Friday to begin the term.

Thursday night the jail was surrounded by a threatening mob. News of the intended attack on the prisoner reached the officers of the court in the afternoon, and they called on the Governor for militia to protect Mitchell. The local company was ordered out, and took up lodgings under arms in the jail. At 2:30 o'clock Friday morning a mob attacked the jail with sledge hammers. The militiamen fired into the crowd, killing and wounding many of the attacking party and repelling the assault.

At 7:10 o'clock in the morning a company of militiamen arrived from Springfield, O. The crowd, already enraged at the authorities, rallied for another attack on the jail. This time the authorities made no resistance. None of the men in charge had the nerve to order another volley turned into the bodies of the townsmen. The negro was hustled out of his cell and hanged to the nearest tree in the presence of a howling mob of 2,000 persons, over 500 of whom were women. The feeling is intense against the sheriff for allowing the National Guards to fire on the people, and there is a very general approval of the work of the mob.

## IS PATRIOTISM DYING?

## Sporting Events Crowd Out Memorial Services.

Judging from the newspaper reports and other accounts Decoration Day has lost its character and significance in New York, writes William E. Curtis to the Chicago Record when telling of the observance of last Memorial Day. It is no longer an event to revive patriotism and stir the memories, but is almost wholly given up to athletic exhibitions and sports. "The old battle flags are honored, the Stars and Stripes float from every public building and from the windows and roofs of many residences, and the Grand Army posts still march with limping steps to the cemeteries, but the great mass of the people do not give a moment's thought to their debt to the dead. There were ceremonies at the tomb of Gen. Grant, at Greenwood, and at other silent camping grounds, where, as an old veteran remarked, his comrades had been put to bed with a spade, but the participants were mostly the survivors of the war and the widows and orphans of its dead. The people at the cemeteries numbered hundreds, while over 30,000 saw Howard Mann win the Brooklyn handup; 24,000 saw a baseball game between the New York and Pittsburgh teams; a similar crowd witnessed a boat race on the Hudson river, and every branch of outdoor sport had some special attraction to celebrate the holiday.

Newspapers are a fair index of public interest on these subjects. They give a page to sporting intelligence and a column to the ceremonies of Decoration Day. In one paper I counted twenty-four columns filled with sports and four columns to the soldiers' monuments and cemeteries. It is a serious question whether the historic significance of the holiday is to be lost, and whether the public mind is becoming so absorbed with athletics, games and turf gambling that it cannot devote one day in the year to the expression and cultivation of patriotism.

The shock was felt in Cincinnati and suburbs. The printers ran out of the Times-Star office. Occupants of older buildings were hurried and at Coney Island, and Chester Park, the Zoological Gardens and elsewhere there was consternation among the holiday crowds. At the lagoon on the Kentucky side there was a panic among several thousand people on the grounds. The waters in the lagoon were so rough that the life-saving crew went to the relief of those out in the electric pleasure boats. At Knoxville, Tenn., two distinct shocks were felt. Several large buildings were badly shaken and two chimneys fell. In Charleston, W. Va., the earthquake was felt all over the city. In many buildings the furniture was moved by the vibrations. The people were panic-stricken and many ran out of the large business houses thinking the buildings were about to tumble down. The vibrations were from north to south and lasted fifteen seconds.

A distinct shock was felt in Louisville, Ky., but no damage was done. The shock perceptibly shook Asheville, N. C. Hundreds of occupants of buildings ran into the streets. At Indianapolis many persons felt the shock. Visitors to the court house tower thought the building was falling and hurried down.

The shock was felt in Cincinnati and suburbs. The printers ran out of the Times-Star office. Occupants of older buildings were hurried and at Coney Island, and Chester Park, the Zoological Gardens and elsewhere there was consternation among the holiday crowds. At the lagoon on the Kentucky side there was a panic among several thousand people on the grounds. The waters in the lagoon were so rough that the life-saving crew went to the relief of those out in the electric pleasure boats. At Knoxville, Tenn., two distinct shocks were felt. Several large buildings were badly shaken and two chimneys fell. In Charleston, W. Va., the earthquake was felt all over the city. In many buildings the furniture was moved by the vibrations. The people were panic-stricken and many ran out of the large business houses thinking the buildings were about to tumble down. The vibrations were from north to south and lasted fifteen seconds.

A distinct shock was felt in Louisville, Ky., but no damage was done. The shock perceptibly shook Asheville, N. C. Hundreds of occupants of buildings ran into the streets. At Indianapolis many persons felt the shock. Visitors to the court house tower thought the building was falling and hurried down.

The shock was felt in Cincinnati and suburbs. The printers ran out of the Times-Star office. Occupants of older buildings were hurried and at Coney Island, and Chester Park, the Zoological Gardens and elsewhere there was consternation among the holiday crowds. At the lagoon on the Kentucky side there was a panic among several thousand people on the grounds. The waters in the lagoon were so rough that the life-saving crew went to the relief of those out in the electric pleasure boats. At Knoxville, Tenn., two distinct shocks were felt. Several large buildings were badly shaken and two chimneys fell. In Charleston, W. Va., the earthquake was felt all over the city. In many buildings the furniture was moved by the vibrations. The people were panic-stricken and many ran out of the large business houses thinking the buildings were about to tumble down. The vibrations were from north to south and lasted fifteen seconds.

The shock was felt in Cincinnati and suburbs. The printers ran out of the Times-Star office. Occupants of older buildings were hurried and at Coney Island, and Chester Park, the Zoological Gardens and elsewhere there was consternation among the holiday crowds. At the lagoon on the Kentucky side there was a panic among several thousand people on the grounds. The waters in the lagoon were so rough that the life-saving crew went to the relief of those out in the electric pleasure boats. At Knoxville, Tenn., two distinct shocks were felt. Several large buildings were badly shaken and two chimneys fell. In Charleston, W. Va., the earthquake was felt all over the city. In many buildings the furniture was moved by the vibrations. The people were panic-stricken and many ran out of the large business houses thinking the buildings were about to tumble down. The vibrations were from north to south and lasted fifteen seconds.

The shock was felt in Cincinnati and suburbs. The printers ran out of the Times-Star office. Occupants of older buildings were hurried and at Coney Island, and Chester Park, the Zoological Gardens and elsewhere there was consternation among the holiday crowds. At the lagoon on the Kentucky side there was a panic among several thousand people on the grounds. The waters in the lagoon were so rough that the life-saving crew went to the relief of those out in the electric pleasure boats. At Knoxville, Tenn., two distinct shocks were felt. Several large buildings were badly shaken and two chimneys fell. In Charleston, W. Va., the earthquake was felt all over the city. In many buildings the furniture was moved by the vibrations. The people were panic-stricken and many ran out of the large business houses thinking the buildings were about to tumble down. The vibrations were from north to south and lasted fifteen seconds.

The shock was felt in Cincinnati and suburbs. The printers ran out of the Times-Star office. Occupants of older buildings were hurried and at Coney Island, and Chester Park, the Zoological Gardens and elsewhere there was consternation among the holiday crowds. At the lagoon on the Kentucky side there was a panic among several thousand people on the grounds. The waters in the lagoon were so rough that the life-saving crew went to the relief of those out in the electric pleasure boats. At Knoxville, Tenn., two distinct shocks were felt. Several large buildings were badly shaken and two chimneys fell. In Charleston, W. Va., the earthquake was felt all over the city. In many buildings the furniture was moved by the vibrations. The people were panic-stricken and many ran out of the large business houses thinking the buildings were about to tumble down. The vibrations were from north to south and lasted fifteen seconds.

The shock was felt in Cincinnati and suburbs. The printers ran out of the Times-Star office. Occupants of older buildings were hurried and at Coney Island, and Chester Park, the Zoological Gardens and elsewhere there was consternation among the holiday crowds. At the lagoon on the Kentucky side there was a panic among several thousand people on the grounds. The waters in the lagoon were so rough that the life-saving crew went to the relief of those out in the electric pleasure boats. At Knoxville, Tenn., two distinct shocks were felt. Several large buildings were badly shaken and two chimneys fell. In Charleston, W. Va., the earthquake was felt all over the city. In many buildings the furniture was moved by the vibrations. The people were panic-stricken and many ran out of the large business houses thinking the buildings were about to tumble down. The vibrations were from north to south and lasted fifteen seconds.

The shock was felt in Cincinnati and suburbs. The printers ran out of the Times-Star office. Occupants of older buildings were hurried and at Coney Island, and Chester Park, the Zoological Gardens and elsewhere there was consternation among the holiday crowds. At the lagoon on the Kentucky side there was a panic among several thousand people on the grounds. The waters in the lagoon were so rough that the life-saving crew went to the relief of those out in the electric pleasure boats. At Knoxville, Tenn., two distinct shocks were felt. Several large buildings were badly shaken and two chimneys fell. In Charleston, W. Va., the earthquake was felt all over the city. In many buildings the furniture was moved by the vibrations. The people were panic-stricken and many ran out of the large business houses thinking the buildings were about to tumble down. The vibrations were from north to south and lasted fifteen seconds.

The shock was felt in Cincinnati and suburbs. The printers ran out of the Times-Star office. Occupants of older buildings were hurried and at Coney Island, and Chester Park, the Zoological Gardens and elsewhere there was consternation among the holiday crowds. At the lagoon on the Kentucky side there was a panic among several thousand people on the grounds. The waters in the lagoon were so rough that the life-saving crew went to the relief of those out in the electric pleasure boats. At Knoxville, Tenn., two distinct shocks were felt. Several large buildings were badly shaken and two chimneys fell. In Charleston, W. Va., the earthquake was felt all over the city. In many buildings the furniture was moved by the vibrations. The people were panic-stricken and many ran out of the large business houses thinking the buildings were about to tumble down. The vibrations were from north to south and lasted fifteen seconds.

The shock was felt in Cincinnati and suburbs. The printers ran out of the Times-Star office. Occupants of older buildings were hurried and at Coney Island, and Chester Park, the Zoological Gardens and elsewhere there was consternation among the holiday crowds. At the lagoon on the Kentucky side there was a panic among several thousand people on the grounds. The waters in the lagoon were so rough that the life-saving crew went to the relief of those out in the electric pleasure boats. At Knoxville, Tenn., two distinct shocks were felt. Several large buildings were badly shaken and two chimneys fell. In Charleston, W. Va., the earthquake was felt all over the city. In many buildings the furniture was moved by the vibrations. The people were panic-stricken and many ran out of the large business houses thinking the buildings were about to tumble down. The vibrations were from north to south and lasted fifteen seconds.

The shock was felt in Cincinnati and suburbs. The printers ran out of the Times-Star office. Occupants of older buildings were hurried and at Coney Island, and Chester Park, the Zoological Gardens and elsewhere there was consternation among the holiday crowds. At the lagoon on the Kentucky side there was a panic among several thousand people on the grounds. The waters in the lagoon were so rough that the life-saving crew went to the relief of those out in the electric pleasure boats. At Knoxville, Tenn., two distinct shocks were felt. Several large buildings were badly shaken and two chimneys fell. In Charleston, W. Va., the earthquake was felt all over the city. In many buildings the furniture was moved by the vibrations. The people were panic-stricken and many ran out of the large business houses thinking the buildings were about to tumble down. The vibrations were from north to south and lasted fifteen seconds.

The shock was felt in Cincinnati and suburbs. The printers ran out of the Times-Star office. Occupants of older buildings were hurried and at Coney Island, and Chester Park, the Zoological Gardens and elsewhere there was consternation among the holiday crowds. At the lagoon on the Kentucky side there was a panic among several thousand people on the grounds. The waters in the lagoon were so rough that the life-saving crew went to the relief of those out in the electric pleasure boats. At Knoxville, Tenn., two distinct shocks were felt. Several large buildings were badly shaken and two chimneys fell. In Charleston, W. Va., the earthquake was felt all over the city. In many buildings the furniture was moved by the vibrations. The people were panic-stricken and many ran out of the large business houses thinking the buildings were about to tumble down. The vibrations were from north to south and lasted fifteen seconds.

The shock was felt in Cincinnati and suburbs. The printers ran out of the Times-Star office. Occupants of older buildings were hurried and at Coney Island, and Chester Park, the Zoological Gardens and elsewhere there was consternation among the holiday crowds. At the lagoon on the Kentucky side there was a panic among several thousand people on the grounds. The waters in the lagoon were so rough that the life-saving crew went to the relief of those out in the electric pleasure boats. At Knoxville, Tenn., two distinct shocks were felt. Several large buildings were badly shaken and two chimneys fell. In Charleston, W. Va., the earthquake was felt all over the city. In many buildings the furniture was moved by the vibrations. The people were panic-stricken and many ran out of the large business houses thinking the buildings were about to tumble down. The vibrations were from north to south and lasted fifteen seconds.

The shock was felt in Cincinnati and suburbs. The printers ran out of the Times-Star office. Occupants of older buildings were hurried and at Coney Island, and Chester Park, the Zoological Gardens and elsewhere there was consternation among the holiday crowds. At the lagoon on the Kentucky side there was a panic among several thousand people on the grounds. The waters in the lagoon were so rough that the life-saving crew went to the relief of those out in the electric pleasure boats. At Knoxville, Tenn., two distinct shocks were felt. Several large buildings were badly shaken and two chimneys fell. In Charleston, W. Va., the earthquake was felt all over the city. In many buildings the furniture was moved by the vibrations. The people were panic-stricken and many ran out of the large business houses thinking the buildings were about to tumble down. The vibrations were from north to south and lasted fifteen seconds.

The shock was felt in Cincinnati and suburbs. The printers ran out of the Times-Star office. Occupants of older buildings were hurried and at Coney Island, and Chester Park, the Zoological Gardens and elsewhere there was consternation among the holiday crowds. At the lagoon on the Kentucky side there was a panic among several thousand people on the grounds. The waters in the lagoon were so rough that the life-saving crew went to the relief of those out in the electric pleasure boats. At Knoxville, Tenn., two distinct shocks were felt. Several large buildings were badly shaken and two chimneys fell. In Charleston, W. Va., the earthquake was felt all over the city. In many buildings the furniture was moved by the vibrations. The people were panic-stricken and many ran out of the large business houses thinking the buildings were about to tumble down. The vibrations were from north to south and lasted fifteen seconds.

The shock was felt in Cincinnati and suburbs. The printers ran out of the Times-Star office. Occupants of older buildings were hurried and at Coney Island, and Chester Park, the Zoological Gardens and elsewhere there was consternation among the holiday crowds. At the lagoon on the Kentucky side there was a panic among several thousand people on the grounds. The waters in the lagoon were so rough that the life-saving crew went to the relief of those out in the electric pleasure boats. At Knoxville, Tenn., two distinct shocks were felt. Several large buildings were badly shaken and two chimneys fell. In Charleston, W. Va., the earthquake was felt all over the city. In many buildings the furniture was moved by the vibrations. The people were panic-stricken and many ran out of the large business houses thinking the buildings were about to tumble down. The vibrations were from north to south and lasted fifteen seconds.

The shock was felt in Cincinnati and suburbs. The printers ran out of the Times-Star office. Occupants of older buildings were hurried and at Coney Island, and Chester Park, the Zoological Gardens and elsewhere there was consternation among the holiday crowds. At the lagoon on the Kentucky side there was a panic among several thousand people on the grounds. The waters in the lagoon were so rough that the life-saving crew went to the relief of those out in the electric pleasure boats. At Knoxville, Tenn., two distinct shocks were felt. Several large buildings were badly shaken and two chimneys fell. In Charleston, W. Va., the earthquake was felt all over the city. In many buildings the furniture was moved by the vibrations. The people were panic-stricken and many ran out of the large business houses thinking the buildings were about to tumble down. The vibrations were from north to south and lasted fifteen seconds.

The shock was felt in Cincinnati and suburbs. The printers ran out of the Times-Star office. Occupants of older buildings were hurried and at Coney Island, and Chester Park, the Zoological Gardens and elsewhere there was consternation among the holiday crowds. At the lagoon on the Kentucky side there was a panic among several thousand people on the grounds. The waters in the lagoon were so rough that the life-saving crew went to the relief of those out in the electric pleasure boats. At Knoxville, Tenn., two distinct shocks were felt. Several large buildings were badly shaken and two chimneys fell. In Charleston, W. Va., the earthquake was felt all over the city. In many buildings the furniture was moved by the vibrations. The people were panic-stricken and many ran out of the large business houses thinking the buildings were about to tumble down. The vibrations were from north to south and lasted fifteen seconds.

The shock was felt in Cincinnati and suburbs. The printers ran out of the Times-Star office. Occupants of older buildings were hurried and at Coney Island, and Chester Park, the Zoological Gardens and elsewhere there was consternation among the holiday crowds. At the lagoon on the Kentucky side there was a panic among several thousand people on the grounds. The waters in the lagoon were so rough that the life-saving crew went to the relief of those out in the electric pleasure boats. At Knoxville, Tenn., two distinct shocks were felt. Several large buildings were badly shaken and two chimneys fell. In Charleston, W. Va., the earthquake was felt all over the city. In many buildings the furniture was moved by the vibrations. The people were panic-stricken and many ran out of the large business houses thinking the buildings were about to tumble down. The vibrations were from north to south and lasted fifteen seconds.

The shock was felt in Cincinnati and suburbs. The printers ran out of the Times-Star office. Occupants of older buildings were hurried and at Coney Island, and Chester Park, the Zoological Gardens and elsewhere there was consternation among the holiday crowds. At the lagoon on the Kentucky side there was a panic among several thousand people on the grounds. The waters in the lagoon were so rough that the life-saving crew went to the relief of those out in the electric pleasure boats. At Knoxville, Tenn., two distinct shocks were felt. Several large buildings were badly shaken and two chimneys fell. In Charleston, W. Va., the earthquake was felt all over the city. In many buildings the furniture was moved by the vibrations. The people were panic-stricken and many ran out of the large business houses thinking the buildings were about to tumble down. The vibrations were from north to south and lasted fifteen seconds.

The shock was felt in Cincinnati and suburbs. The printers ran out of the Times-Star office. Occupants of older buildings were hurried and at Coney Island, and Chester Park, the Zoological Gardens and elsewhere there was consternation among the holiday crowds. At the lagoon on the Kentucky side there was a panic among several thousand people on the grounds. The waters in the lagoon were so rough that the life-saving crew went to the relief of those out in the electric pleasure boats. At Knoxville, Tenn., two distinct shocks were felt. Several large buildings were badly shaken and two chimneys fell. In Charleston, W. Va., the earthquake was felt all over the city. In many buildings the furniture was moved by the vibrations. The people were panic-stricken and many ran out of the large business houses thinking the buildings were about to tumble down. The vibrations were from north to south and lasted fifteen seconds.

The shock was felt in Cincinnati and suburbs. The printers ran out of the Times-Star office. Occupants of older buildings were hurried and at Coney Island, and Chester Park, the Zoological Gardens and elsewhere there was consternation among the holiday crowds. At the lagoon on the Kentucky side there was a panic among several thousand people on the grounds. The waters in the lagoon were so rough that the life-saving crew went to the relief of those out in the electric pleasure boats. At Knoxville, Tenn., two distinct shocks were felt. Several large buildings were badly shaken and two chimneys fell. In Charleston, W. Va., the earthquake was felt all over the city. In many buildings the furniture was moved by the vibrations. The people were panic-stricken and many ran out of the large business houses thinking the buildings were about to tumble down. The vibrations were from north to south and lasted fifteen seconds.

The shock was felt in Cincinnati and suburbs. The printers ran out of the Times-Star office. Occupants of older buildings were hurried and at Coney Island, and Chester Park, the Zoological Gardens and elsewhere there was consternation among the holiday crowds. At the lagoon on the Kentucky side there was a panic among several thousand people on the grounds. The waters in the lagoon were so rough that the life-saving crew went to the relief of those out in the electric pleasure boats. At Knoxville, Tenn., two distinct shocks were felt. Several large buildings were badly shaken and two chimneys fell. In Charleston, W. Va., the earthquake was felt all over the city. In many buildings the furniture was moved by the vibrations. The people were panic-stricken and many ran out of the large business houses thinking the buildings were about to tumble down. The vibrations were from north to south and lasted fifteen seconds.

The shock was felt in Cincinnati and suburbs. The printers ran out of the Times-Star office. Occupants of older buildings were hurried and at Coney Island, and Chester Park, the Zoological Gardens and elsewhere there was consternation among the holiday crowds. At the lagoon on the Kentucky side there was a panic among several thousand people on the grounds. The waters in the lagoon were so rough that the life-saving crew went to the relief of those out in the electric pleasure boats. At Knoxville, Tenn., two distinct shocks were felt. Several large buildings were badly shaken and two chimneys fell. In Charleston, W. Va., the earthquake was felt all over the city. In many buildings the furniture was moved by the vibrations. The people were panic-stricken and many ran out of the large business houses thinking the buildings were about to tumble down. The vibrations were from north to south and lasted fifteen seconds.

The shock was felt in Cincinnati and suburbs. The printers ran out of the Times-Star office. Occupants of older buildings were hurried and at Coney Island, and Chester Park, the Zoological Gardens and elsewhere there was consternation among the holiday crowds. At the lagoon on the Kentucky side there was a panic among several thousand people on the grounds. The waters in the lagoon were so rough that the life-saving crew went to the relief of those out in the electric pleasure boats. At Knoxville, Tenn., two distinct shocks were felt. Several large buildings were badly shaken and two chimneys fell. In Charleston, W. Va., the earthquake was felt all over the city. In many buildings the furniture was moved by the vibrations. The people were panic-stricken and many ran out of the large business houses thinking the buildings were about to tumble down. The vibrations were from north to south and lasted fifteen seconds.

The shock was felt in Cincinnati and suburbs. The printers ran out of the Times-Star office. Occupants of older buildings were hurried and at Coney Island, and Chester Park, the Zoological Gardens and elsewhere there was consternation among the holiday crowds. At the lagoon on the Kentucky side there was a panic among several thousand people on the grounds. The waters in the lagoon were so rough that the life-saving crew went to the relief of those out in the electric pleasure boats. At Knoxville, Tenn., two distinct shocks were felt. Several large buildings were badly shaken and two chimneys fell. In Charleston, W. Va., the earthquake was felt all over the city. In many buildings the furniture was moved by the vibrations. The people were panic-stricken and many ran out of the large business houses thinking the buildings were about to tumble down. The vibrations were from north to south and lasted fifteen seconds.

The shock was felt in Cincinnati and suburbs. The printers ran out of the Times-Star office. Occupants of older buildings were hurried and at Coney Island, and Chester Park, the Zoological Gardens and elsewhere there was consternation among the holiday crowds. At the lagoon on the Kentucky side there was a panic among several thousand people on the grounds. The waters in the lagoon were so rough that the life-saving crew went to the relief of those out in the

# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## TO JOIN TWO OCEANS.

### MAMMOTH RAILWAY PROJECT IS FORMED.

Road to Extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific—Bullet-Proof Cloth Said to Be a Success—Canova Governs Spain.

#### Its Ends in the Tides.

A transcontinental railroad, from tide-water to tidewater, is the gigantic enterprise which was set in motion Friday, when \$30,000,000 was paid at Springfield, Ill., for the incorporation of a company with a capital stock of \$30,000,000. The Baltimore and Ohio, the Wisconsin Central, the Chicago and Northern Pacific and the Northern Pacific systems figure in the great undertaking. By a consolidation of these, their branches and connections, will be produced the new system, one end of which will touch the Atlantic and the other the Pacific.

#### CANOVAS TO STAY.

He Will Continue to Be Premier of Spain's Government.

A Madrid dispatch of Sunday says: "The only practicable method of solving the crisis, Senor Canovas is to continue in power. The new ministry will be practically the same as the former one. The Duke of Tudela continues Minister of State. It is popularly supposed that Gen. Verger will be recalled. At a cabinet council held Sunday afternoon at his residence, Senor Canovas, the Premier announced that the Queen Regent had renewed his powers and those of the Cabinet, in terms most flattering to him and his colleagues. It is understood that the Government does not contemplate any immediate change in the supreme command in Cuba. The surprise and displeasure of the various sections of the opposition are not easy to describe."

#### STOPS BIG BULLETS.

Fail to Make Holes in Ziegler's Patent Cloth.

Osman Ziegler's bullet-proof cloth was subjected to another set of tests at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery. No life was risked in the experiments, for it was a cadaver and not a live human being that was placed behind the suit of armor. The cloth was shot at about twenty-five times by an officer of the Austrian army with thirty-eight and forty-four caliber revolvers, but was not damaged in the least. The cloth was struck on one spot by two of the larger bullets in succession with force enough to break one of the ribs of the corpse, but was not itself pierced.

#### REPRIEVE FOR DURRANT.

Stay Granted for San Francisco's Famous Condemned Man.

Attorneys for Theodore Durrant, who is under sentence of death for the murder of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams in a San Francisco church, have gained for him a new lease of life of at least four months by successful efforts to place the case before the United States Supreme Court for review.

#### ATHLETES OF THE DIAMOND.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

	W. L.	W. L.		
Baltimore	24	9 Brooklyn	19	17
Cincinnati	24	2 Philadelphia	19	19
Boston	23	12 Louisville	16	20
Pittsburg	19	13 Chicago	14	22
New York	18	15 Washington	9	24
Cleveland	18	10 St. Louis	8	30

The showing of the members of the Western League is summarized below:

	W. L.	W. L.		
St. Paul	23	18 Detroit	18	20
Indianapolis	22	14 Minneapolis	18	24
Columbus	22	14 Gr'd Rapids	13	25
Milwaukee	22	17 Kansas City	12	20

Death in a Mud Scow.

A mud scow in tow of the tug Andrew Green was the scene of an explosion at Chicago at 2 o'clock Saturday morning, which sank the boat, resulted in the drowning of one man and broke windows out of the buildings for blocks around. The Andrew Green was towing two scows loaded with refuse from the stock yards. Just as the boats reached the Rush street bridge the gases which had accumulated in the mugs of oil in the bottom of the fast of the scows exploded with a tremendous report.

#### Inheritance Tax Law Invalid.

President Judge Hamm of the orphans' court at Philadelphia, in adjudicating the estate of George Blight, deceased, decided that the new direct inheritance tax law is unconstitutional. The law was recently passed by the Legislature is a revenue measure, and was expected to add between \$600,000 and \$1,000,000 annually to the revenue of the State. The question will probably be carried to the Supreme Court for a final decision.

#### Appeal to Great Father.

A delegation of full-blooded Cherokee Indians have left Tahlequah, I. T., to Washington, where they hope to protest to President McKinley against the changes proposed in the Indian territory. Claiming to represent 12,000 full-blood Cherokee, they will ask the President not to sign the Indian appropriation bill, which carries some of the obnoxious measures.

#### Draemer Loses His Ears.

The report reaches Lima, Peru, from Sucre, Bolivia, that Senor Argandona, a young man of good family, whose sister was recently kidnapped, as alleged, by one of the attachés of the Chilean legation in Bolivia, cut off the ears of the offender.

#### King of Fruit Farms Seta.

L. T. Moore, of Kansas City, Mo., has purchased from William Byers a controlling interest in the famous Olden fruit farm at Olden, Mo., and becomes president of the company. The Olden is the largest farm in the world devoted exclusively to the culture of fruit.

#### Lady Henry Somersett Honored.

A cablegram from London states that Lady Henry Somersett has been re-elected president of the British Women's Temperance Association for the eighth time.

#### Saves Taxpayers \$6,000,000.

The Jarvis bill, passed at the last session of the Tennessee Legislature, after one of the hardest fought legal battles in the history of the State, has been held constitutional by the State Supreme Court. This bill will save the people of the State about \$6,000,000 a year.

#### Five Children Cremated.

A special from Welch, W. Va., says: Five children were burned to death in the residence of J. H. White, two miles from Keyser, the other night. Enemies of the family are believed to have fired the house. Both White and his wife were away on a visit.

#### HELD FOR WIFE MURDER.

Chicago Sausage Maker Must Await Action of Grand Jury.

Adolph L. Luetger, the Chicago sausage manufacturer, who is charged with murdering his wife and destroying the body in a vat of chemicals, was held to the grand jury Tuesday afternoon by Justice Kersten. For a week the defendant has been before the police justice on a preliminary hearing. Nearly all of the time of the court has been consumed by the examination of the State's witnesses. The defense declined to present any testimony, and the attorneys battled for the release of the defendant on the ground that the State had not made out its case. When the court rendered the decision, the defense moved to the rear of his attorneys. As the justice reviewed the case, the defendant leaned forward, his hand resting on a chair in front, and listened intently to every word spoken by the court. When the court reached that portion of his decision which required the same to be held to the grand jury, the defendant's face was like marble. As the justice stated that the evidence was sufficient to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Mr. Luetger was dead and that there was sufficient circumstantial evidence to connect Luetger with the case as the probable agent a slight tremor of the lip was all that was noticeable.

CO-OPERATIVE Commonwealth, of which Eugene V. Debs and Henry D. Lloyd are the chief promoters, said: "The experiment will first be tried in Utah. We have chosen Utah because the Mormons have already proved that co-operation in many ways can be made a success. Our idea is to establish co-operative communities of 1,500 people in each community. We believe that in a community of 1,500, picked up as we find them, will be discovered about the right material necessary for the different vocations. When the system has been made a success in Utah its friends can proceed to carry the educational facilities into other States." It is the intention to select a location for the first community next fall, so that the settlers may move upon the land and break ground for crops next spring. The picturesque region in Utah between the Rio Grande Western and the Union Pacific Railways is advocated by some as the location of an ideal community, and others advocate a beautiful valley near Sonora, N. M. The headquarters of the brotherhood is at present in Thomason, Me., where the national secretary, N. W. Lernmon, has his home. The total membership has reached 1,844.

#### CHICAGO'S GOOD HEALTH.

#### VITAL STATISTICS Show a Constantly Decreasing Death-Rate.

Remarkable statistics in regard to the Chicago death rate are shown by the monthly report of the health department, made public Tuesday. During the month of May, 416 deaths were caused by lung troubles, 203 by pneumonia and the same number by consumption. Yet the death rate from all causes is greatly reduced from that of one year ago, and the fatality among children is less than has ever before been recorded. There were 1,709 deaths from all causes during the month, as against 1,804 for the same period last year. In April of this year 1,728 persons died. The report shows the following comparative death rate per 1,000 persons:

April, 1897	May, 1897	April, 1896
12.08	12.41	13.51
May, 1896		

The decrease in the fatality among infants under 1 year of age is marked. In May of this year the deaths reported were 345. The number recorded for May, 1896, is 477. The death rate among children between the age of 1 and 5 years is not only less than last year, but with that of infants is the lowest of which the city has any record.

The report shows a record never before kept in the fact that they are more susceptible to climatic influences.

#### TO BIDE THEIR TIME.

#### MINERS Decide in Convention to Postpone the Strike.

There will be no strike of the 23,000 miners in the Pittsburgh district for the present. This was decided at Thursday's delegate convention, and is largely due to National President Ratchford's address advising moderation. Resolutions were adopted demanding a uniform rate of 60 cents per ton for mining, but deferring the strike until such time as the national executive board should consider it advisable. The convention was one of the largest ever held in Pittsburgh, there being 90 delegates, representing over 100 mines.

#### Wants to Patent His Ship.

Ferris D. Touey of Duluth, a brother of the first National Building and a brother of General Manager Touey of the New York Central, will make application for a patent on his ship.

Memphis Club Rider First in Associated Road Race at the Calumet.

W. D. Smedley, of the Calumet Cycling Club, whom some of the ambitious cracks called "papa" at the start, because he is 51 years old, made a twirling trail of dust to the finish in Garfield Park, winning the eleventh-annual road race of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Chicago, from the limit, 15 minutes, in 1:07:04.5. Tom O'Brien, of the Lake View-Clarendon, won the one-mile mark in 1:03:08.

Fred Nelson, of the President Cycling Club, a boy of 10, O. P. Nelson, who won first place in the road race last year, was the second in the time contest, being only six seconds slower. Following him, in order for time-prize, were O. Adams and Jim Levy. E. Sickels, a Morgan Park man, rode second to Smedley for place, and fortune again favored the Calumet, for he took third, and almost captured second place, being beaten out by a narrow margin. The distance covered was close to twenty-five miles.

#### RUSSIA DOMINATES IN COREA.

#### Forces Acceptance of Her Officers as Instructors.

According to mail advice another crisis is precipitated in Corean affairs by the action of Russia in finally forcing the acceptance of her officers as instructors after the Cabinet had decided to abandon the proposed All-Ministerial government. Kim Pyong-Cho, and Cho Pyong-Chou, who had opposed the scheme, have tendered their resignations. Tyatutin, in the neighborhood of Taipch, Formosa, was attacked by about 600 bandits the morning of May 8. The Japanese troops, police and gendarmerie, who had been preparing for the attack, engaged the bandits, and after a fight, lasting two hours and a half repulsed them. In the encounter about 100 rebels were killed, including the ringleader, named Tanching, fifty wounded and seventeen captured.

#### BOTH THE DUELLISTS KILLED.

Young Texas Men Empty Their Revolvers Into Each Other.

The neighborhood of Sweet Home, Tex., was divided at church. Two young men, Will Lewis and Wit Bosworth, were among the number, and bad blood existed between them. They walked away from the crowd together and stopped after going some distance, appearing to talk the matter over very easily. One turned as if to leave, when the other drew a revolver. The other wheeled and both fired about the same instant and continued to fire at each other.

Cleveland Declines to Act.

President Crespo of Venezuela has received a letter from ex-President Cleveland declining to act as counsel for Venezuela before the arbitration tribunal.

#### Trader Dies on Change.

Samuel L. Post died on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange Thursday. He was seized with heart-disease and succumbed in a few minutes.

#### Back in the Harness.

J. W. Roberts, with his wife and two children, was struck by an Illinois Central north-bound passenger train at Alma, Ill., and all were instantly killed. They were driving in a wagon.

#### Cleveland Declines to Act.

President Crespo of Venezuela has received a letter from ex-President Cleveland declining to act as counsel for Venezuela before the arbitration tribunal.

#### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 68¢ to 93¢; corn, No. 2, 23¢ to 24¢; oats, No. 2, 17¢ to 18¢; rye, No. 2, 33¢ to 34¢; butter, choice creamery, 14¢ to 15¢; eggs, fresh, 7¢ to 9¢; potatoes, per bushel, 15¢ to 20¢; brocol, corn, common growth to choice green, \$2.50 to \$70 per ton.

Indiana—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 78¢ to 83¢; corn, No. 2 white, 24¢ to 25¢; oats, No. 2 white, 21¢ to 23¢; rye, No. 2, 33¢ to 34¢.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 78¢ to 81¢; corn, No. 2, 20¢ to 25¢; oats, No. 2, 17¢ to 21¢; rye, No. 2, 34¢ to 36¢.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 77¢ to 78¢; corn, No. 2, 23¢ to 25¢; oats, No. 2, 17¢ to 19¢; rye, No. 2, 34¢ to 36¢.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 76¢ to 77¢; corn, No. 2, 20¢ to 25¢; oats, No. 2, 17¢ to 19¢; rye, No. 2, 34¢ to 36¢.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 70¢ to 71¢; corn, No. 2, 22¢ to 24¢; barley, No. 2, 28¢ to 30¢; rye, No. 1, 34¢ to 36¢; pork, mess, \$7.50 to \$8.00.

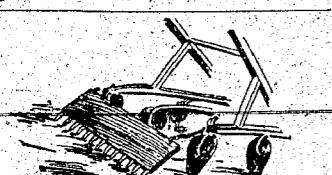
Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 80¢ to 81¢; corn, No. 2, 20¢ to 25¢; oats, No. 2 white, 24¢ to 25¢; rye, No. 2, 34¢ to 36¢.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 78¢ to 79¢; corn, No. 2, 20¢ to 25¢; oats, No. 2 white, 21¢ to 23¢; rye, No. 2, 34¢ to 36¢; butter, creamery, 14¢ to 16¢; eggs, West., 10¢ to 11¢.

Chicago—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$



**Cultivator Follower.**  
Cultivating the growing crops is highly conducive to growth, but in times of dry weather there is an enormous evaporation from the soil that has just been stirred by the broad teeth of a cultivator, the land being left in loose ridges. Some advocate laying a board behind to drag the surface of the earth down smooth. This has a tendency to pack the surface, which is not desirable.



**FOLLOWER FOR THE CULTIVATOR.**

able. Hang the board as shown in the cut and insert in the lower edge a row of forty-penny wire nails, removing the heads. This will leave the surface smooth and level, but loose, so that the air and sunshine can enter, while at night the moisture-laden air will enter, the moisture will condense, as it is cooled by the ground, and so will remain in the soil.—Orange Judd Farmer.

**Fair Farmers.**

Well, why shouldn't farmers' girls study agriculture? Is there any good reason why the State should provide for the education of the farmers' boys and allow the girls to get their training wherever they can? Wouldn't it be a good thing to introduce coeducation at the agricultural colleges? These questions may have been raised before now, but we do not think they have been adequately discussed. Perhaps there has not been sufficient demand on the part of the country girls for an agricultural education. It may be that they are too desirous to leave the farm to think of preparing themselves for woman's work on the farm.

Minnesota has a girl's school of agriculture, said to be the only one in the country. It has been established for many years, and the results are mentioned with pride by the Minnesota papers. The students receive instructions in cooking, canning, fruit and flower culture, dairying, household chemistry, entomology and sewing, and the farmer who gets one of these well-trained girls for a wife is very fortunate. Any one can see how a woman educated in agricultural pursuits to which she is adapted may make herself very useful and very contented on the farm.—Exchange.

**New Egg Plant.**

While the egg plant is grown very extensively as a market garden crop, it is seen far too little in home gardens, and yet there is no difficulty in raising it.

The main point to be observed is that the plant is a very tender annual and has to be started in a hotbed or greenhouse. Many fail with it because they set out the plants too early.

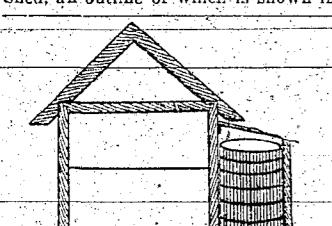
PEARL EGG PLANT.

There is no use to plant them outdoors so long as there is any danger from frost or even so long as the nights are very cool, although a frost does not occur. One-half dozen plants will be sufficient for a moderate sized family.

Where potted plants can be procured from the florist or plant grower, they are far preferable to those taken up direct from the seed bed. Until recently there has been but very little choice in varieties, the New York Improved Purple having been almost the only variety raised, but now there comes the "Pearl," a white-fruited egg plant equal in size and quality to the New York Improved. The plant is stated to be remarkably productive and the fruit of the finest quality, either baked or fried.—American Agriculturalist.

**Shed for a Silo.**

In building a silo outside of a barn in some localities it will be necessary to provide some means of protecting it from the extreme cold. This may cheaply be done by means of a cover shed, an outline of which is shown in



an illustration from Country Gentleman. The space between its walls and the walls of the silo could be filled with straw or leaves, thus to be made to serve a double purpose, furnishing storage room and also protecting ensilage.

**Sweet Corn for Feeding.**

There are a good many farmers who grow sweet corn for market who do not care to grow any other kind, because having only small places. If the two kinds are grown, there will be more or less mixed grains in the ears. What corn they cannot sell green they grind and feed to stock. The sweet corn dries down harder than will the corn whose carbon is starch rather than sugar. It is also much lighter than the field corn after its surplus of water has dried out of it. Sweet corn ground with the cob makes a meal that cattle and horses are very fond of when fed with cut feed. But as its weight is less than the

field corn meal, more must be fed to secure the same results. It is not more nutritious than common corn meal, if so much so, but it may be used sometimes to tempt the appetite of an animal that has been cloyed and thus restored digestion to its normal activity.

**White Clover for Pasture.**  
It is one of the advantages of rough, rocky land that it cannot often be cultivated nor ever very thoroughly, the surface soil is pretty sure to be filled with white clover seed. It is said to be natural to such land, which means that it has so long occupied the soil that there is plenty of seed to grow whenever it has a fair chance. It is an excellent pasture grass, as its roots run near the surface and quickly respond even to light rains, which will not revive other grasses. It is greatly helped by a dressing of gypsum. On long-cultivated ground, especially where no clover has been thickly seeded, there will be little white clover visible. But even then it is often ready when it gets the chance.

**Prunes Are Profitable.**

There ought to be much more extensive planting of the German prune. We found it years ago the most paying fruit we could grow. It was always in good demand and at better prices than plums. The prune is also a surer bearer than the plum, unless we may except some of the new Japanese varieties. Yet, though the prune may be grown nearly everywhere, it has been planted sparingly in the East that a large part of our supply of dried prunes comes from the Pacific coast States, where its cultivation, to market 3,000 miles east, has been found very profitable.—American Cultivator.

**Rye Exports.**

While rye is always prone to follow wheat in its fluctuations, the price has been at a much greater discount than an average, one year with another. To this must be accorded the sharp increase in the export business, which amounted to nearly 6,000,000 bushels during the past nine months compared with only 333,000 bushels the same period a year earlier. Were there any adequate outlet, however, we could spare much more of our annual crop, which approximates 30,000,000 bushels. It is here seen that low prices help rye exports.

**Systematize the Work.**

Systematizing the farm work more thoroughly will give good results in both time and amount of work done. Ten hours a day in the field, keeping steadily at it, except occasional stops of a minute or two to rest the horses, with a little brain work will accomplish more in the run of the season than fourteen hours of aimless toil.

**Horse Hints.**

Being gentle with a horse will help him to be gentle.

Keep the colt fat and he will make an easy-going horse.

Sores on horses' shoulders are largely the result of ill-fitting collars.

An excess of food weakens a working animal and disables it from work.

If young teams are overloaded they are apt to become discouraged or vicious.

Take the horse to the harness shop and see that a collar fits him before you buy it.

Blood, food, care and training are the essentials necessary for producing a first-class horse.

To a very considerable extent, the most costly farming is that done with poor teams.

There are few diseases to which horses are subject but are easier prevented than cured.

Good grooming does not only add to the animal's comfort, but to its healthfulness as well.

Feeding a little wheat bran with the other grain will help to make the horse's hair sleek and glossy.

The best farm horse is the one with a kind and tractable disposition, well broken and serviceable.

The farmers will always be poor who continue to raise \$50 horses at an expense of \$100.

The feed and care necessary to raise a poor horse costs as much in every way as it does for one of the best.

A horse needs exercise every day to keep his system properly regulated and make his hair to be bright and sleek.

When the horse is brought in from work he should be given a good drink; if too warm to drink he is too warm to eat.

**Farm Notes.**

Changing pastureage maintains better thrift.

Cultivate thoroughly whether the weeds grow or not.

It is mistaken economy not to feed young growing pigs well.

A supply of salt should be kept where the stock can help themselves.

Keep the teams in a good condition by feeding and grooming regularly.

An animal must have a good appetite if you expect stamina and constitution. The more rapidly an animal is fatigued the less quantity of food is needed to maintain vitality.

A thrifty fruit tree is like an animal—it requires good feeding if it makes a vigorous, steady growth.

Generally the only gain in feeding stock other than in giving milk, growing wool or work, is growth in flesh.

When you once make a stunted animal you can never make the same animal you could have done by means of a cover

stock in the pastures especially, rock salt is the easiest and most economical way of feeding.

During the summer, with stocks in the pastures especially, rock salt is the easiest and most economical way of feeding.

During the summer especially, sawdust is one of the best materials that can be used for bedding for the stock in the stables.—Farmers' Union.

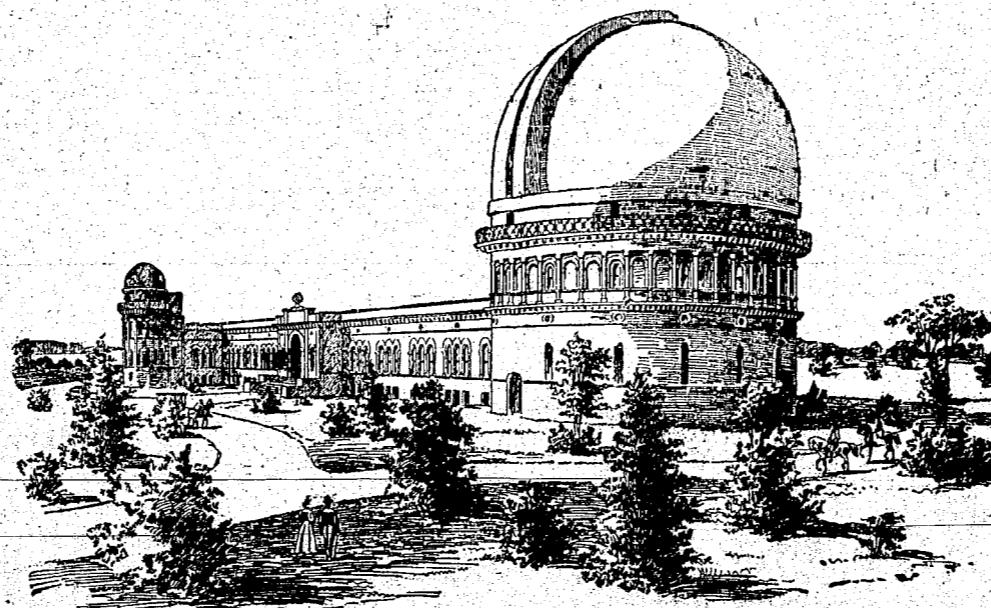
**Wheat World.**

Wheat will not grow in a country the mean annual temperature of which is below 57 degrees.

The wheat fly is one-tenth of an inch long, having a red body, white wings and black eyes.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that the rent of wheat land in Missouri is \$2.61 per acre.

**YERKES OBSERVATORY, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, NEAR LAKE GENEVA, WIS.**



**T**HE great objective lenses of the Yerkes observatory at Lake Geneva have been placed in position and the world's greatest telescope is now a reality. It was five years ago that the two great glass disks of which the lens is made entered the factory of Alvin Clark & Son, at Cambridge, Mass. The glasses were in the rough at the time, and it was not until the following January that work was commenced upon them. Almost the entire work has been done by Mr. Clark and his chief assistant, Mr. Lundin. Two years and ten months of actual working time was spent in changing the disks from the rough into the completed lens. Fifty-four days was occupied in grinding and the remainder of the time was spent in polishing. The given lens, the smaller of the two disks, weighed 245 pounds in the rough, but when finished had been reduced to 365 pounds. It is double convex. The flint disk, the larger of the two, is plain concave, and weighed 350½ pounds in the rough. In its present condition it weighs but 310 pounds. The Yerkes lens, which is the largest in the world, has an exposed diameter of 40 inches. The two disks were placed 10 inches apart in the tube of the telescope, which has a focal length of 61 feet.

Alvin G. Clark, the maker of this wonderful lens, is an interesting character. In appearance he resembles somewhat both ex-President Harrison and the late James G. Blaine. He succeeded his father in the telescope business, and is justly proud of his latest accomplishment. Mr. Clark is, however, not satisfied to rest after this, but before he retires it is his wish to complete a yet larger lens, after his own idea. It would be fifty inches in diameter, and Mr. Clark thinks it possible to complete such a lens. If it could be done it would doubtless be sent to Paris where a purchaser could readily be found.

**LIVES IN A TOMB.**

**Strange Vault, and Its Quick and Dead Occupants.**

"Let those who seek not knowledge pass by this grave, but those who faint would learn the secret of life in death descend!" This remarkable inscription is engraved on a huge slab of black marble at the entrance to the strangest tomb in the civilized world. It is in the Greek cemetery at Bucharest, and visitors are free to accept the invitation to enter.

At certain hours every day the visitor is sure to encounter the quick as well as the dead inside the tomb. It stands over the remains of Julia Hasden, a gifted young authoress, who died six years ago. Her father, Prof. Hasden, of the University of Bucharest, has spent several hours of each day since by the coffin of his beloved daughter. But he does not mourn her as one lost to him forever. He believes implicitly that she receives frequent communications from her, and often surprises his fellow professors and friends by repeating some remark, which, in perfect good faith, he says his daughter made to him that day or the day before.

The tomb is not the gruesome place which the word usually implies. The floor is of black and white marble, and the sides are of the purest white marble, inlaid with inscriptions in letters of gold. The tomb was constructed, the professor declares, in accordance with plans outlined to him by his daughter after her death. Acting on suggestions from her additional inscriptions and decorations have been added from time to time. For instance, on a block of polished black marble some lines of music are inscribed in gold letters, and they are believed by him to constitute a melody composed by the girl in the spirit state.

**EL TEMPLE.**

station of the city is the little temple, called El Temple, in front of which stands a bust of the navigator, and the building is only opened to visitors on the day of his nativity, November 10, on the occasion of the feast of St. Christopher. This temple, which was constructed after a Grecian model, covers the spot where the first mass was said on the site of Havana; in the year 1519, a date sufficiently remote, but thirteen years after the death of Columbus. In fact, Columbus never visited this portion of the island, and died in the belief that Cuba was part of the continent.

He landed on the north coast, at or near Gibara, far to the east, in the year 1502, and thence coasted easterly to and beyond Baracoa, rounding Cape Mais, and sailing across the channel to Hayti. On his second voyage, he did not return to the north coast of Cuba, but to the south.

**WATER TOWER OF STEEL RODS.**

**Singular Structure Designed and Erected by a Russian Engineer.**

A unique water tower has been erected at Nishni-Novgorod by a Russian engineer, W. G. Schuchoff, who patented the system of its construction. The supporting frame of the tower consists of a trellis form of thin steel rods, the whole tower being shaped like a hyperboloid. The steel rods are riveted at all crossing points, and, in order to further increase the stability of the structure, horizontal steel rings are laid around the tower ten feet apart. The framework of the tower to the base of the water tank is ninety feet high. A small platform on the top of the water tank, to which access is had by winding stairs, running through the center of the tank, is twenty feet higher.

The advantage of this construction is the economy of material. The trellis work being made of steel rods of the same diameter throughout, the material could be purchased in large quantities and applied to the object as needed, simply cut to the proper length and pro-

vided with holes at the proper points to admit the rivets. The absence of specially designed castings or forgings of girders and rafters reduces the cost to a great extent. A further advantage is that the material can be closely packed and, therefore, transportation of it will be considerably cheaper. The Schuchoff structures have been shown to be reliable and satisfactory in every respect, besides being considerably cheaper than other methods of construction.

**WATER TOWER.**

vided with holes at the proper points to admit the rivets. The absence of specially designed castings or forgings of girders and rafters reduces the cost to a great extent. A further advantage is that the material can be closely packed and, therefore, transportation of it will be considerably cheaper. The Schuchoff structures have been shown to be reliable and satisfactory in every respect, besides being considerably cheaper than other methods of construction.

**A Black Forest Wedding.**

It is a large square room with plastered walls, and unadorned, except by two or three coarse colored prints. It is only furnished with a number of long trestle tables and forms, and round these tables are crowded the wedding guests, stolidly and continuously eating enormous cherry tarts and drinking new wine. There is nothing festive about them, and they are not beautiful to behold. The women are dressed in an ugly fashion; they wear black bodices and short black skirts, plaited into an astounding thickness at the waist, and some of them have hideous tight-fitting black silk caps, tied closely under their chins with wide black strings.

It would take a very pretty woman to stand the effect of this costume, and the requisite amount of beauty is not forthcoming in X. But the bride and her bridesmaids (about fifty in number) are more gorgeously arrayed, inasmuch as they wear crowns—monstrous erections of glass beads, glittering balls, artificial flowers and bits of tinsel, all fixed upon a cardboard foundation that tows good foot and a half in height, and overshadows the wearer's head and face. It is wonderful how they can bear the weight of them. Some of the men are in peasant costume and some in ordinary dress; there is little of the picturesque mountaineer of our imagination.

**SCORES OUR WOMEN.**

**A Young Brahmin Who Seems to Be an Ungrateful Bather.**

Swami Vivekananda, the Brahmin who won much attention during the Fair at the world's congress of religions in Chicago, seems to be giving poor return for all the courtesy he received while here. He is particularly vigorous in his attack on American church women. The young Brahmin goes on to insist that the congress of religions in Chicago was a fine thing for the oriental religions and made Christianity a ridiculous claim. He further launches viciously at the missionaries sent by England to India and has done all he can to retard the spread of Western ideas in his native country.

Vivekananda has succeeded in getting into trouble, however, by the fact that, while he was in the American continent, he broke his fast by too free a

meal. The accompanying picture, made from a photograph reproduced in the Scientific American, shows the style of braces used and the sort of sled on which the chimney was moved. The sleds were well greased on the bottom, and the rate of progress was so fast that but nine days elapsed from the time work was begun until the chimney was securely located on its new foundation.

**Ready-Made Medicine.**

A quack who has made his fortune by selling influenza honey, is one of the characters in a recent French work of fiction. How he produced it was as follows: The bees were kept in a large conservatory, or, at any rate, under glass, so that they could only pasture on the flowers provided for them, and of course these were chosen for their medicinal properties. Hence ready-made physic of the most delicious kind was garnered. This was laughed at as an extravagant invention; but it was not quite so absurd as some of the critics imagined. Beekeepers intent on producing a luxury are annually more and more inclined to experiment on similar lines. The difficulty really lies in educating the palate of the average consumer, to whom honey is merely, honey, a breakfast table relish, varying in quality hardly more than salt.

**Tender Thoughtfulness.**

Wife—Why did you send the doctor away before allowing him to do anything for you?

Husband—The fool said he could cure me in three days. Why, say, I'm insured for \$40 a week and my salary's only \$20. I wonder what he makes me take?

“And you got—

“A printed slip directing me to paste them in a scrap book.”—Cincinnati Enquirer.

**Mean Thing.**

Cynthia—Do you think Frank will love me when I am old, Maud?

Maud—Well, there's one thing, dear, you'll

# The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Democrats who claim that there is no protectionist sentiment in their party should watch the course of voting in the Senate.

If you showed some people prosperity coming on a gallop down the street they would say it was only a picture painted on the glass.—New York Press.

Nobody has really been worried about the delay of currency reform except those who dislike a protective tariff.

The first vote in the Senate on the tariff had an unmistakable appearance of getting down to business. If the pace is maintained the country will present its congratulations.

The importers of foreign goods are rushing their orders without regard to the free trade theory that the consumer pays the duty. In fact, they are acting just as if they pay it themselves.

It is to be hoped that Ex-Governor Waite, who is about to shake the dust of Colorado from his feet, will likewise improve the opportunity to wipe the blood from his bridle and call it square.—New York Tribune.

It may not have been noticed, yet it is a fact, that Cheboygan has lost her most sincere advocate of free silver. Lawrence Herman, of that city has been bound over to the United States Court at Bay City, for counterfeiting the silver dollar.—Alpena Pioneer.

Nearly 33,000 tons of southern pig iron have been shipped to foreign countries during the last month; 29,000 tons have been sent to the West, and 38,000 tons to the North and East. These are significant figures. They show that the furnace operators in the South have become powerful competitors in the world's iron trade.

Auditor General Dix has made a wonderful record during his brief incumbency of the important office to which he was elected last fall. Mr. Dix devoted all his time to the work of his office. Palstaking, methodical, conscientious, he has already saved the people thousands of dollars. Mr. Dix will doubtless be re-nominated by acclamation in 1898.—Bay City Tribune.

Those gentlemen who contemplate reiterating the recent democratic assertions that the Wilson law has been more productive of revenue than was the McKinley law, would do well to examine the official figures before committing themselves to statements. The treasury reports show that the custom receipts under the Wilson law, during its entire operation, from Aug. 18th, 1894, until May 1st, 1897, a period of 32 months, are \$429,020,185. During the first 32 months of the McKinley law the custom receipts, as shown by the official statements, were \$518,803,085. People have been puzzled probably, to know what is the explanation of the frequent statement made by Democrats that their tariff law is more successful as a revenue producer than was the McKinley law. The explanation is simple. The statement is a lie.—Blade.

Flag Day, June 14th.

Comparatively few people have the fact indelibly stamped upon their memory plates that some years ago Congress provided for an annual Flag Day, the proper observance of which is necessarily patriotic. It was a happy thought, wisely carried out, so far as the Congress that conceived it was concerned, but the observance of Flag Day has not been so general as it should have been, owing largely to the lack of proper efforts to make it generally known that such a day has been set apart for special homage to "Old Glory." It is to be hoped that the observance of Flag Day this year will be more general. Object lessons are good for old and young. We need more of them for the good of American citizenship.

June 14th is Flag Day. Let Detroit and Michigan give it due and proper observance. Fling out the flags, and let them float, not only from the stumps of public buildings, but from every private residence and business place. Some will say they have no flag. No American home should be without one, and now is a good time to fill the long felt want.

Get ready for Flag Day.—Detroit Journal.

## WASHINGTON LETTER (From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

President McKinley greatly enjoyed the break made in his arduous official duties by his visit to Philadelphia this week, where he participated in the exercises attending the opening of the Commercial Museum and the meeting of the National Manufacturers Association, and the American Medical Association. He was accompanied by a distinguished party including two members of the Cabinet, and a large delegation from both branches of Congress and the diplomatic corps, together with the ladies of their families.

The tariff debate as far as it has gone, has been particularly pleasing to the Republicans of the House, because most of the schedules which have been adopted are nearer what they were in the Dingley Bill, as it passed the House, than they expected them to be when the amended bill was reported to the Senate. There is a report that Senator Gorman is at the head of a scheme to delay the final passage of the tariff bill until September, because he prefers making his campaign in May and before the people have an opportunity to see the good effect that the new tariff bill will have upon business. However the Democrats have not yet shown any disposition to delay the bill.

Speaker Reed was amused at the exposure of the sensation manufactured by an adroit fellow who imagines himself a detective and a newspaper man. This fellow wrote letters threatening the Speaker's life if he did not do as he directed, and signed "A Cuban," and after mailing copies of them to Mr. Reed peddled other copies of them among the Washington correspondents, and actually succeeded in selling them to the representatives of several notorious sensational papers. Speaker Reed knows that the policy of the House, which he is carrying out so well, is endorsed by the best interests of the country, and that is all he wants to know about it.

Representative Henderson is not a profane man as a rule, and he probably did not intend to be profane, when, after Jerry Simpson had delivered one of his usual abusive tirades against the Speaker, because he had not appointed the House committee, and several democrats had repeated for the hundredth time something idiotic about the majority of the House having been bucked and gagged by Speaker Reed, he indignantly said: "Why this hell in a teapot, this boiling over from the realms of Kansas?" After calling attention to the fact that the policy now being carried out was the will of a majority of the House, as repeatedly shown by the vote when attempts have been made to set it aside, he declared that the abuse heaped at the Speaker was neither honorable nor honest. General Henderson concluded with this lashing for Jerry Simpson: "It takes time to ascertain the predilections and capabilities of members. Take the gentleman from Kansas. I imagine trying to pick out a place where he could be useful to his country, when every time he opens his mouth he makes the problem more difficult."

Representative Grosvenor put the House in a glorious good humor with his description of the changes in democratic leadership, and his remarks were interspersed with shouts of laughter. He said in part: "Every now and then they spring something new on us in the shape of a new leader. When the talented young Texan (Pailey), who inherited his leadership rather than earned it, was in command, a little flattery and a few kind words sufficed and we got along very well. Of course we had some trouble with the disappointed leader from Tennessee (McMillin), who grumbled a good deal. —We got used to that. But when the great leader from Kansas (Simpson) suddenly dashed upon the horizon, and swung the minority into a solid phalanx, I thought, perhaps, that God Almighty had decided to wreck the democratic party under his leadership. But he dropped out. I never knew exactly how. Perhaps his time was out. Then came the gentleman from Washington (Lewis). I have not examined his credentials yet, and don't know whom he represents in this contest. I don't know whether he will be supported, as his leadership has not progressed far enough to get a vote." Mr. Grosvenor also had a few words to say about Senator Morgan's assertion that the House was not legally in session, which he declared to be "wild senseless, imbecile talk" that ought to be rebuked.

As the democratic Senators have objected to including the campaign of 1892 in the sugar investigation proposed by Pitchfork Tillman's resolution, and Senator Smith, the only man who has been directly accused, denied that he speculated in sugar stock, the republican Senators and a number of democratic Senators will probably vote against the resolution, and there is little chance for the adoption of the measure.

## Additional Local Matter.

Miss Matie Francis departed on Tuesday for Roscommon, where she will attend the graduating exercises of the high school there, of which she is a member of the alumna. While away she will also make a short visit with friends in Grayling.—Atlanta Tribune.

Rev. S. G. Taylor arrived home last evening from attending the burial of his father. He relates a singular coincidence occurring at the funeral, and that was the meeting of five or six associates of his father in his younger days. One gentleman was present who stood up with the deceased at his wedding, two of his associates in the eastern conference were also present, all of whom made remarks paying tribute to the memory of the departed.—Cheboygan Tribune.

U. M. Guilford, of West Branch, was arrested and brought to Lewiston on the charge of having defrauded hotel keeper Peterson, of the Lewiston House. Upon trial Tuesday, before Justice Marshal the jury was unable to agree. Another trial was held Wednesday, when the jury at first reported themselves unable to agree, but upon being sent back by the justice, agreed, and rendered a verdict of guilty. Justice Marshal imposed a fine of \$5.00 and costs, \$15.77. The case was appealed by Attorney McMahon, T. H. Deymond giving security. Prosecuting Attorney Francis conducted the case for the people.—Lewiston Journal.

## Tried and True.

Thousands have tried Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepto for constipation, indigestion, and sick headache, and have found it true to the claim made for it, viz: that it is the best remedy now before the good people for the relief of stomach troubles. Trial sizes 10c, large sizes 50c and \$1.00.—For sale by L. Fournier.

Memorial Day was very generally observed in Alpena. Exercises were held at the Opera House in the afternoon, most of the business places being closed. The members of Roberts Post G. A. R., and Relief Corps had charge of the exercises. An address was made by Rev. Jas. McAllister, and there was a fine program of patriotic music, recitations, etc., closing with exercises by sixty children, who were finely drilled.

After adjournment the members of the G. A. R. and the children went to the cemetery and strewed flowers on the graves of the departed heroes. After the return from the cemetery a fine supper was served by the ladies of the Relief Corps at the Post hall. Many citizens went to the Opera House and also to the cemetery.—Alpena Pioneer.

## A Good Memory

often saves money and also good health. If you are troubled with constipation, indigestion, or any form of stomach trouble remember to take home a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepto, and health will be restored to you. Trial sizes 10c (10 doses 10c) large size 50c and \$1.00, at L. Fournier.

The State of Indiana, through its Board of Charities, has undertaken the custodial care and control of all its orphans, dependent and abandoned children. No other State has ever taken such an advanced step in this direction, and the success of the venture will be watched with great interest.

No Gripping or Pains.

ARROWSMITH, Ill., Jan. 27, '97.

Dear Sirs:—I have been bothered for 15 years with constipation, and I have tried many preparations during that time. I commenced using Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepto in the fall of 1895, and unhesitatingly say, it is the best remedy I have ever found for my trouble. No gripping or pains after taking.

Yours &c.,  
WM. HURT.  
For sale by L. Fournier.

When the McKinley tariff bill was under consideration by Congress, every democratic Senator, Representative, and their journals, all over the country, declared it was a self-evident truth that this plate is not now, never was and never can be made in the United States. To day these same Senators &c. arise and say that it is not necessary to protect the manufacturers of tin plate, because the manufacture is established, and that no foreign imports can compete with the article of home manufacture.

United States Postoffice.  
LUTHER, Mich., Feb. 24, 1892.  
Dr. C. D. Warner, Coldwater, Mich.  
Dear Sir:—I was afflicted with that common scourge—"La Grippe," and had violent paroxysms of coughing, from which I could get no relief until upon the recommendation of Rev. E. L. Odle I bought a 2ic bottle of your White Wine of Tar, which afforded immediate relief. I have taken two bottles and now consider myself cured, and I always recommend it to all my friends who are similarly afflicted, for I know it to be good.

Very truly yours &c.,  
ERNEST NICHOLSON, P. M.

## THIS SPACE BELONGS

# To JOSEPHS' Cheap

## CASH STORE

## NEW MARKET!

D. & C.

PALACE STEAMER,  
CITY OF ALPENA.

We have opened a Market in the room formerly occupied by the City Drug Store, where we will keep the best of FRESH, SALT,

and SMOKED MEATS,  
FISH, POULTRY, &c.,

to be found in any market.

Also all kinds of Vegetables.

We aim to keep the best market afford and to sell it at the lowest rates. Highest market price paid for Beef, Veal and Mutton. Give us a call.

TRUEMAN & FLOWERS,  
Grayling, - Michigan.

This alarming misapprehension is made by our esteemed contemporary, the Detroit Journal: "If there is a man in this country who better than any other could afford to be perfectly dumb on national issues for four years to come that man is Grover Cleveland, the greatest industry wrecker of the century."—The Hon. Grover Cleveland cannot afford to shut up. It would injure his health. Hygiene requires that he utter the thoughts that arise in him. That he has wrecked industry is no reason, why he should wreck his constitution.

—New York Sun.

## A Whole Family.

Rev. L. A. Dunlap, of Mount Vernon, Mo., says: "My children were afflicted with a cough, resulting from measles, my wife with a cough that prevented her from sleeping, more or less for five years, and your White Wine of Tar Syrup has cured them all." For sale by L. Fournier.

More than thirty votes from the South were cast for a protective tariff measure in the House, and the Southern States had thirty-three Republican members in last Congress, while in no preceding Congress had the party been represented by more than half as many from that section, —Blade.

Dated the 30th day of April A. D. 1897.

WM. S. CHALKER, Sheriff.

JAMES K. WRIGHT, Attorney.

Probate Court for said County.

STATE OF MARGARETHE MICHELSON, DECEASED.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate and County Commissioner of Clerks in the name of said estate of Margarethe Michelson, deceased, and six months from the 24th day of April, A. D. 1897 having been allowed by said Judge of Probate to all persons holding claims and debts in said estate in which to present their claims to him for examination and adjustment.

Notice is hereby given, that we will meet on Saturday the 27th day of May, A. D. 1897, and six months from the 20th day of each month, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., at the office of Geo. L. Alexander, in the village of Grayling, in this county, to receive and examine such claims, to be paid to the highest bidder.

Dated May 14th, A. D. 1897.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER.

JOHN K. HANSON.

COMMISSIONERS.

STATE of Michigan, County of Crawford, S. S.

Probate Court for said County.

ESTATE OF MARGARETHE MICHELSON, DECEASED.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate and County Commissioner of Clerks in the name of said estate of Margarethe Michelson, deceased, and six months from the 24th day of April, A. D. 1897 having been allowed by said Judge of Probate to all persons holding claims and debts in said estate in which to present their claims to him for examination and adjustment.

Notice is hereby given, that we will meet on Saturday the 27th day of May, A. D. 1897, and six months from the 20th day of each month, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., at the office of Geo. L. Alexander, in the village of Grayling, in this county, to receive and examine such claims, to be paid to the highest bidder.

Dated May 14th, A. D. 1897.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER.

JOHN K. HANSON.

COMMISSIONERS.

STATE of Michigan, County of Crawford, S. S.

Probate Court for said County.

ESTATE OF MARGARETHE MICHELSON, DECEASED.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate and County Commissioner of Clerks in the name of said estate of Margarethe Michelson, deceased, and six months from the 24th day of April, A. D. 1897 having been allowed by said Judge of Probate to all persons holding claims and debts in said estate in which to present their claims to him for examination and adjustment.

Notice is hereby given, that we will meet on Saturday the 27th day of May, A. D. 1897, and six months from the 20th day of each month, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., at the office of Geo. L. Alexander, in the village of Grayling, in this county, to receive and examine such claims, to be paid to the highest bidder.

Dated May 14th, A. D. 1897.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER.

JOHN K. HANSON.

COMMISSIONERS.

STATE of Michigan, County of Crawford, S. S.

Probate Court for said County.

ESTATE OF MARGARETHE MICHELSON, DECEASED.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate and County Commissioner of Clerks in the name of said estate of Margarethe Michelson, deceased, and six months from the 24th day of April, A. D. 1897 having been allowed by said Judge of Probate to all persons holding claims and debts in said estate in which to present their claims to him for examination and adjustment.

Notice is hereby given, that we will meet on Saturday the 27th day of May, A. D. 1897, and six months from the 20th day of each month, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., at the office of Geo. L. Alexander, in the village of Grayling, in this county, to receive and examine such claims, to be paid to the highest bidder.

Dated May 14th, A. D. 1897.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER.

JOHN K. HANSON.

COMMISSIONERS.

STATE of Michigan, County of Crawford, S. S.

Probate Court for said County.

ESTATE OF MARGARETHE MICHELSON, DECEASED.

# The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1897.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Advertised Letters—J. K. Mobb, Mrs. Mary Nada, Simon Porter.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for fishing tackle of all descriptions.

The new Opera House is nearly enclosed. Hustlers.

Comrade S. B. Smith, of Blaine township, was in town last Saturday.

Ladies' Underwear at a bargain, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Myron Dyer of Blaine township, was in town, last Friday.

J. Patterson was in Lewiston, one day last week, on legal business.

Mrs. H. Dettman is visiting at Lansing and Owosso.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

Chas. Faustey, of Grove, was in town, last Friday.

Orlando Hicks, of Maple Forest, was in town, Monday.

J. J. Coventry, of Maple Forest, was in town, Monday.

A beautiful Chamber Set free, at S. H. & Co's.

H. G. Benedict, of Beaver Creek, was in town, Monday.

J. P. Hansen, of Beaver Creek, was in town, last Saturday.

E. Cobb and wife, of Maple Forest, were in town last Saturday.

BORN—June 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. Jess Rasmussen, a son.

Detroit White Lead Works strictly pure Paints, sold and warranted by Albert Kraus.

Sheriff Chalker is burying tubers at his farm in Maple Forest. Hope he will have all he hopes for.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

J. J. Coventry sold a load of wheat last week, to Bates & Co., at the highest cash market price.

Considerable repairing and repainting of residence property is being done in town, but more is needed.

If you want a high grade Bicycle, go to Albert Kraus, and get a Waverly.

Mrs. L. Meadows is improving her property by surrounding it with a hand-woven fence.

Take Wright's Compound Celery Nervine for the blood. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

L. Fournier and W. O. Braden went to Detroit, the first part of the week.

Albert Kraus has the finest line of Fishing Tackle, which he is selling at the lowest prices.

D. M. Kneeland left Wednesday on a business trip to the southern part of the State.—Lewiston Journal.

Regular meeting of Crawford Tent No. 192 K. O. T. M., Saturday evening, June 12th.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

Regular meeting of Marvin W. R. C., Saturday afternoon, the 12th, at the usual hour.

West Branch will have a big celebration July 12th, Orangemen's day.

Our favorite Combination Coffee for 25¢ is a winner. Try it. For sale at S. S. Claggett's.

Gaylord will have a Summer Normal School, which begins on the 28th of this month.

Blacksmith Francis is getting the lumber on the ground, for his new dwelling house.—Atlanta Tribune.

When you want the best flour on the market, ask for "Lily White," at Claggett's.

M. Cole came down from camp Saturday, for a short visit with his family.

S. S. Claggett was called to Toledo, last week, on account of the serious illness of a sister of Mrs. Claggett.

Quick Meal Oil Stoves, and a new line of Refrigerators, at S. H. & Co's.

H. Funck, of South Branch, was in town last Friday. Thanks for the bouquets.

Mrs. F. Howse, and daughter, Mrs. Jno. Maleo, of Maple Forest, were in town last Saturday.

You can buy an Oliver, a Wmard, a Greenville, or a Bay City Plow of Albert Kraus.

M. S. Hartwick has put in 16 acres of corn, 20 acres of potatoes and 10 acres of millet.

J. M. Jones and family were down the river, the beginning of the week, after trout.

Geo. E. Alexander is down the river, with a large party of friends from Chicago and Detroit.

F. Bell, of Negaunee, was here over Sunday, visiting with his wife. He returned Tuesday.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 12th, at the usual hour.

For a short time you can get a beautiful Chamber Set, free of charge, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Regular communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 356, F. & A. M., on this Thursday evening, the 10th, at the usual hour.

Regular meeting of Grayling Chapter, No. 83, O. E. S., will be held next Monday evening, the 14th, at the usual hour.

Use Boydell's Prepared Paints to brighten your home. Every gallon sold on a guarantee. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Rev. David Howell, Superintendent of Missions, was here the first of the week looking after the interests of the Presbyterian Church.

All subscribers to the AVALANCHE can secure the "Michigan Farmer" for one year, on the payment of 55¢, in addition to the subscription price of the AVALANCHE.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will meet at Mrs. Canfield's, on Friday afternoon, June 11th.

Supervisor Heesli of Blaine township, was in town Tuesday. He has put in 13 acres of corn and six acres of potatoes.

Wright's Compound Celery Nervine has no equal as a blood and nerve medicine. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Col. Dickinson, of Otsego county, was in town last week looking after the interests of the Soldier's reunion to be held in Gaylord, this Fall.

Dentist Ellis departed for Hillman last Saturday, where he will ply his vocation for some time.—Atlanta Tribune.

Wm. Edwards, of Ball township, is going to sell his home and personal property at public vendue, on Monday August 1st.

A man whose name we have not learned, lost a hand while handling dynamite, at Peter's camp, Sunday morning.

And the people rise up and call him blessed. We mean our highway commissioner, for repair of sidewalks.

Claggett's Sock Factory is running night and day, and his line of hose is beyond competition. See those famous Leather Stockings before you buy.

Two of Grayling's young bloods have been trying to do the town, but Lewiston five-winter proved a little too much for them.—Lewiston Journal.

Wright's Compound Celery Nervine is the best Spring tonic. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

The Memorial address delivered by Rev. Cope, at the M. E. church last Sunday, was a fine one and listened to by a large and appreciative audience.—Roscommon News.

Atlanta, Montmorency county, has been without a saloon since May 1st, and they say it is impossible to get any of the stimulant at the drug store.

The two silver democrats on the board of pension examiners, at Cheboygan, have been fired, and Republican physicians appointed to fill their places.

The Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailor's Association of Northern Michigan, will meet in Grayling, tomorrow, to arrange for the annual reunion in Gaylord.

If you will call at Claggett's he will give you an introduction to "Lily White." She is the fairest among the fair. You can adopt her, if you wish, as the flower of your family. You will be pleased with the result.

The donation at the home of Mrs. J. M. Jones, Monday evening, for the benefit of the relief fund, was a grand success, and the Relief Committee wish to thank all who generously gave toward it. The proceeds were \$16,15.

H. Funck, of South Branch, was in town last Friday. Thanks for the bouquets.

Mrs. F. Howse, and daughter, Mrs. Jno. Maleo, of Maple Forest, were in town last Saturday.

You can buy an Oliver, a Wmard, a Greenville, or a Bay City Plow of Albert Kraus.

M. S. Hartwick has put in 16 acres of corn, 20 acres of potatoes and 10 acres of millet.

J. M. Jones and family were down the river, the beginning of the week, after trout.

Geo. E. Alexander is down the river, with a large party of friends from Chicago and Detroit.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

BORN—Wednesday, June 9th, to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Dougherty, a son.

Fred. Sholtz and family, of Center Plains, were in town yesterday.

Some vandal stole the flowers on the grave of the wife of Comrade Milo A. Thompson, of Luzerne. She was buried in the cemetery at Lewiston.

Dr. Insley has reported a case of diphtheria in the family of T. Jenkins. A mild form thus far. The case is isolated and every precaution taken to prevent its spread.

Miss Nellie P. Blair, of Hillsdale County, is a welcome visitor at the home of S. S. Claggett. Her brother, Orrin, will walk straight, while she remains in town.

Mrs. D. M. Kneeland very pleasantly entertained the teachers of the Lewiston schools and Miss Vena Jones, of Grayling, at a six o'clock tea, Tuesday evening.—Lewiston Journal.

Next Monday is "Flag Day," and we trust that ALL our citizens will fly "old glory" to the breeze on that day. Flag day is not a holiday but it has been legalized by act of Congress.

There will be an Ice Cream Social on the Court House lawn, Friday evening, June 11th, 1897, from 5 to 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the class of '97. Everybody is cordially invited to attend, and bring your 10 cents.

Flower time is here. Winter flowers are in great demand, especially the household favorite "Lily White." It is a very white pure flour, as its name implies. Adopt it as the flour of the family, and you will have no other. Claggett sells it.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Doyle, of Kalamazoo, former residents of Grayling, have been visiting with friends in town for the past two weeks. Mr. D. returned home last Saturday, and Mrs. D. is extending her visit another week.

Do You Travel?

If so, never start on a journey without a bottle of Foley's Colic Cure, a sure preventative of bowel complaints occasioned by change of water or climate. 25c. L. Fournier.

A lot of young hoodlums gather on the corner in front of the M. E. church, every Sunday night, during the services, and whoop, burrah, and laugh at their own wit in such a manner that the congregation is disturbed. If the officers of the Church cannot prevent their unseemly behavior, the county officers should take them in hand.

Claggett's Sock Factory is running night and day, and his line of hose is beyond competition. See those famous Leather Stockings before you buy.

When You Take Your Vacation the most necessary article to have with you (after your pocket book) is a bottle of Foley's Colic Cure. It is an absolute prevention or cure of all derangements of the bowels caused by a change of water. You are likely to need it. L. Fournier.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Cutlabbins, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

At a meeting at the Court House, Monday evening, the Grayling Cycle Club was organized by the election of the following officers: J. W. Hartwick, President; M. Hanson, Vice President; Joe Rosenthal, Secretary; Dr. Insley, Treasurer. The making of a cycle path to Frederic is under consideration, and will probably be decided to night.

Mr. G. A. Stillson, a merchant of Tampico, Ill., writes, August 10th, 1897: "Foley's Kidney Cure is meeting with wonderful success. It has cured some cases here that physicians pronounced incurable. I myself am able to testify to its merits. My face to day is a living picture of health, and Foley's Kidney Cure has made it such. I had suffered twenty-seven years, and to day I feel ten years younger than I did one year ago. I can obtain some wonderful certificates of its medical qualities." L. Fournier.

There is Nothing So Good.

There is nothing just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, so demand it and do not permit the dealer to sell you some substitute. He will not claim there is anything better, but in order to make more profit he will claim something else to be just as good. You want Dr. King's New Discovery because you know it to be safe and reliable, and guaranteed to do good or money refunded.

For Coughs, Cold, Consumption and for all affections of Throat, Chest and Lungs, there is nothing so good as is Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottle free at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Prof. Cornelius Peterson, of the Royal Opera, Copenhagen, Denmark, will be here the last of this month and will give a concert to our people, rendering vocal parts in Danish, French and English. It will be a musical opportunity for our citizens which may never again be offered, and he will, we are certain, be warmly welcomed. He will be assisted by Miss Emma Hanson. Full notice will be given as soon as exact date is secured.

# Hosiery! Hosiery!



Not Leather, but wear like Leather.

The best Stockings in the world for Boys. See our line before you purchase your Summer Hosiery.

Our Line of Shirt Waists Can't be Beat.

LACE CURTAINS 98 CENTS A PAIR.

HEADQUARTERS for FOOTWEAR of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Men's Wool Pants that Never Wear Out, and Warranted not to Rip.

Great Bargains in GROCERIES, at the Store of

S. S. CLAGGETT,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

HENDERSON & LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE SHOES

WORLD'S FAIR.

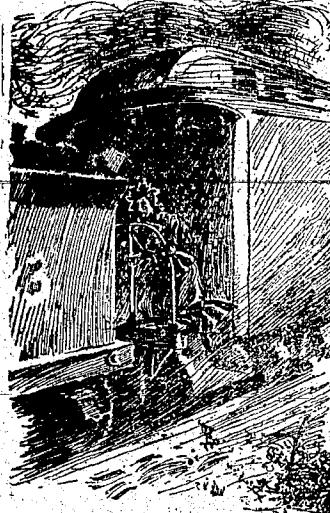
## SHE'S AN ODD "HOB."\*

SILVER NELL, A FEMININE EXPONENT OF GAMBLING LIFE.

Career of a Western Adventuress Who Has Encountered All the Ups and Downs of the Poker Table—Travels on the "Blind Baggage."

Gambler and Sport. When the Northwestern Limited train from the East pulled into the station at Superior, Wis., the other morning, there alighted from the platform of the "blind baggage" a woman plainly but smartly dressed, carrying a small traveling bag in one hand and a newspaper in the other. There was a large crowd at the station, and scores of eyes followed her wonderingly as she walked gracefully up the platform and entered the waiting room. The breakerman paused in his work to scrutinize the female who had dared to steal a ride in genuine hobo style.

The woman said her name was Silver Nell, and that she had come from



SILVER NELL ON THE ROAD.

New York City and was on her way to Butte, Mont., where she intended to go into the gambling business. She said she had lost over \$1,000 on the Cobbett-Fitzsimmons fight and was almost entirely without money, so that it was now necessary for her to travel a la hobo.

Silver Nell is one of the strangest and most interesting characters in the country. For ten years she has traveled afoot, by rail, by water and by coach, and has probably covered as much ground as any drummer in America. As an adventuress she has had more varied and trying experiences than any other woman of modern times, and as a society woman she has also enjoyed popularity.

She is a gambler by profession, and as a side issue indulges frequently in speculation on the outcome of sporting events of all kinds. She is called Silver Nell because she invariably uses silver dollars instead of poker chips when playing poker. She has never been known by any other name at least, not during the last ten or fifteen years—and she claims to possess no other. She has spent most of her time in the West during the last ten years, but nearly every town of any size in the East has been honored with her presence, and the sporting man East or West who has not heard of Silver Nell must necessarily be a new recruit. She claims to be only 28 years old, but looks a trifle older. She also claims to be of French descent.

Silver Nell began her career as a gambler in Helena, Mont., ten years ago. Her father, whose only name known to the community was Faro Peté, had opened a gambling house, and the girl was installed as "lookout" for the roulette and dice tables. The business of Faro Peté flourished, and the old man's pockets bulged with bank rolls. In the meantime the daughter worked faithfully at her post and lent to the establishment the attraction of her presence. During "off watch" hours Nell was always in readiness to take a seat at the poker-table. When she played, the stakes were high, and the game fair, for no one dared risk a "shift" before the watchful eyes of the lookout girl.

One day Faro Peté died, and the place was closed. The girl, who was then 20 or 25 years of age, taking the few thousand dollars left by her father, left Helena for parts unknown. A few months later she turned up as the proprietor of a gambling house in San Francisco. The novelty of a woman proprietor drew a large patronage, and money literally flowed into the girl's hands for a few months. But the police interfered at last, and Silver Nell was compelled to seek another field. With a "roll" said to amount to \$10,000, she reached Denver and remained there a few weeks, occasionally sitting in a game of poker. In this way she lost several thousand dollars and concluded to try her luck elsewhere. She traveled from town to town through every Western State, always ready for a game of poker, always with a well-filled purse, and always attracting the attention of the sporting fraternity and at the same time commanding its respect.

### MISS FLORA WILSON.

Who Presides Over the Household of the Secretary of Agriculture.

While Postmaster General Gary has a family of seven daughters and one son, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson



almost counterbalances it by a family of five sons and one daughter. And Miss Florence Hazel Wilson, the charming subject of this sketch, is such a daughter as any man might be proud

to own. Two or three years ago Secretary Wilson lost his wife, and since that time the one motive which has influenced his daughter's life has been to make up to her father, in a measure, his irreparable loss. She has been the home-maker, and has kept the hearth-side bright and cheery, and to her brothers she has been both mother and sister. It would be hard work to persuade any of those boys that there is another sister in the world like her.

Miss Flora is a slender, graceful girl with dark hair and blue eyes, and the clear white skin which is the usual accompaniment of that combination. During the years her father has taken such an interest in the Iowa Agricultural College she has been one of its students, and later one of its officers. Miss Flora's has been a busy life; her household duties are much more arduous than those which usually fall upon a young girl, and added to this she has held the position of college librarian, besides being an active church worker (the family are devout Presbyterians), and this with her books and music has left but little time for the frivolities. And her books and music have not been neglected, for she is a devotee of St. Cecilia, and plays on almost any instrument that comes under her hand; which she has a beautiful clear soprano voice, which has had careful training. But her music is not her only talent; she is a book-lover, a careful, discreet reader who learns to love her books as she does her friends, and she has a very facile pen and has written some excellent short stories and sketches which have commanded more than local reading.

### THE HARRISON BABY.

"Grandpa's Hat" Makes a Lovely Nest for the Little Shaver.

Among the few babies which the nation feels itself at liberty to take a deep interest in is Miss Elizabeth Harrison. The young lady, who weighed 8½ pounds on her arrival, has been growing fast ever since. She is a healthy, good-natured baby and "the general," as Mrs. Harrison calls her husband, has not had to walk the floor with Elizabeth a single night.

Baby Elizabeth's eyes are blue, not an uncommon color, and her hair is of that unimportant shade affected by babies in general as a temporary growth. Her nose is as yet very insignificant, but Mrs. Harrison has been assured that Elizabeth will develop a good profile later on. Like other modern mothers, Mrs. Harrison is the owner of a "baby book," and in it she is keeping an account of the blossoming of this infantile bud.

Mrs. Harrison appears to be serenely happy in her motherhood and talks confidently about the way in which she will have her daughter educated. She does not intend that Elizabeth shall grow up to be a new woman, and her

fondest wish is that eighteen years hence her daughter shall be possessed of an education liberal enough for her to make her own way in the world if necessary, and have an ambition to shine, not in public life, but in the home circle.

### Quite a Difference.

The fabulist of the Chicago World has invented a little tale of two men and a dog. Its lesson is too obvious for comment, perhaps, but cannot be learned too often. It is recommended to all readers, both to those who keep dogs and to those who do not.

Johnson and Thompson were next-door neighbors. Johnson had a dog that barked a considerable part of every night. Finally Thompson said to Johnson:

"Look here, Johnson, we have always been friends, and I hope you won't take offense if I tell you that the barking of your dog is driving me and my family mad for want of sleep."

"Dear me!" said Johnson. "That's queer. I haven't noticed that Leo ever barked any to speak of."

Two or three evenings afterward Thompson came home leading a dog—the dog—by a string.

"Now, then," said he to Mrs. Thompson, "we will soon have a chance to sleep. I didn't like to shoot the beast while belonging to Johnson, so I bought him. Nobody can blame us for killing our own dog. I'll get some chloroform to-morrow."

A month passed, and Johnson and Thompson met.

"Well, Thompson, you haven't chloroformed that dog yet."

"No," replied Thompson. "The truth is we have become rather fond of the fellow. He is so lively and playful."

"But doesn't he bark at night annoy you now?"

"I haven't noticed it."

"H'm!" said Johnson. "The brute keeps us awake half the night. I do not see how you can put up with it."

My Thought—And Hers?

The gray of the sea and the gray of the sky.

A glimpse of the moon like a half-closed eye.

The gleam on the waves and the lights on the land.

A thrill in my heart—and my sweetheart's hand.

She turned from the sea with a woman's grace,

And the light fell soft on her upturned face.

And I thought of the floodside of infinite bliss.

That would flow to my soul with a single kiss.

But my sweetheart is shy, so I dared not ask.

For the boon, so bravely I wore the mask;

But into her face there came a flame—the same?

Ladies' Home Journal.

## LARGEST BICYCLE BRIDGE IN THE WORLD.



Tacoma, Wash., wheemen have taught their brethren in the East a lesson in progress. By their own efforts they have caused a bicycle bridge to be built across an irridable ravine that is beyond question the largest structure of its kind in the world. It is 330 feet long, 105 feet high, and the width of the roadway is 12 feet. It is built entirely of wood, but is strong and durable.

### MAKING BEET SUGAR.

Description of the Process from the Field to the Granulated Product.

First the beets are brought in by the farmers, says the Manufacturer, and deposited in large sheds with V-shaped bottoms, which are connected with the factory by means of channels, through which a moderate flow of water carries the beets into the first washing machine.

Eighty-nine men were employed on

the trees, and special police were appointed to patrol the roads and disinfest carriages, so that they would not spread the pest to other points. The matter was finally placed in the hands of the State Board of Agriculture, in 1891, and laws were made governing the action of citizens in infected districts, and \$50,000 more was appropriated. This was followed in 1892 by an appropriation of \$75,000.

The moth was not discovered in any new towns in 1892, and there was no alarming outbreak. This was encouraging, but it was clear that the only way to exterminate it was to put an army of men in the field for several years. The board asked for \$165,000, and was given \$100,000, and \$100,000 more was asked from Congress. This sum was advanced in 1894 and \$150,000 in 1895, and up to the present time almost \$700,000 has been used. This year for the first time sees a decided decrease in the amount of money required.

Prof. C. H. Fernald, of the State Board of Agriculture, says the territory covered by the gypsy moth is about 200 square miles. They are in about twenty towns in eastern Massachusetts, and this territory has been attacked from the outside till about half the area has been cleared. The cost of extermination, as estimated by Prof. Fernald, would be \$200,000 each year for five years; \$100,000 yearly for another five years, and about \$15,000 yearly for the third five years.

The moth eats everything that grows, except the tobacco leaves. Prof. Howard is to investigate the matter further this summer for the National Secretary of Agriculture, and if his report is satisfactory the burden of the work may be taken up by the national Government.

A Quick-Witted Woman.

Outside the city of Boston there is a railroad crossing that has become locally famous as a place of danger. All this, however, does not hinder workmen from walking home on the track or driving under the wooden-fringed bars that are dropped for every train. Not long

ago a young woman heard the familiar danger whistle of an engine, and leaning out of the window saw a laborer upon the track. He leaped quickly to the inner track at the sound of the whistle, looking rather dazed; and not seeing the express, which was thundering along so close behind him that everybody was dumb and motionless except the alert little woman at the window, who cried, "Help! Help! Help!" at the top of her voice, at the same time beckoning the man to come to her. As she foresaw, the man's instincts made him start toward the window, and the quick movement to save a woman in distress saved his life.

The express rushed past; the man stood still in bewilderment; the woman waved her hand in token of safety, and as it slowly dawned upon the man that she had saved his life, he dropped his dinner pail, pulled off his cap and saluted her, after which he crossed himself, picked up his tin pail and proceeded homeward as far from the railroad track as he could get.

AN EXPENSIVE MOTH.

Massachusetts Has Spent \$700,000 in an Attempt to Get Rid of It.

After a long and hard struggle and the expenditure of nearly \$700,000, Massachusetts sees the beginning of the end of the long fight it has been waging against the gypsy moth. This great pest to the farmer was introduced into the State thirty years ago by a scientist for experimental purposes. Some of the insects escaped, and, like any other pest, multiplied. In 1889 the real battle for its extermination began. The moths had by that time spread over a large area and were destroying everything

that the color of vinegar. This liquid is now taken to measuring tank near by, from which it goes to a mixer, where it is mixed with lime, and all foreign matter it contains is rendered insoluble by means of carbonic acid gas forced through the bottom of the carbonation tank. Then the mixture comes through the filter press-room, where, by means of an elaborate series of frames, it is filtered, and becomes transparent. The process of mixing, carbonating and filtering is then repeated for the second time. This finished, the syrup is treated with sulphur fumes and then passes into the quadruple effect, which is four large boilers in which the water contained in the syrup is evaporated when we have what is called "thick juice." This syrup is now damp, like wet snow, and by means of a granulator it is dried, and through different sieves is separated into the finer, or coarser grained sugar, ready for the market.

BEET SUGAR WORKS, NORFOLK, NEB.

ago a young woman heard the familiar danger whistle of an engine, and leaning out of the window saw a laborer upon the track. He leaped quickly to the inner track at the sound of the whistle, looking rather dazed; and not seeing the express, which was thundering along so close behind him that everybody was dumb and motionless except the alert little woman at the window, who cried, "Help! Help! Help!" at the top of her voice, and then beckoning the man to come to her. As she foresaw, the man's instincts made him start toward the window, and the quick movement to save a woman in distress saved his life.

The express rushed past; the man stood still in bewilderment; the woman waved her hand in token of safety, and as it slowly dawned upon the man that she had saved his life, he dropped his dinner pail, pulled off his cap and saluted her, after which he crossed himself, picked up his tin pail and proceeded homeward as far from the railroad track as he could get.

Washington Star.

Publisher (impatiently)—Well, sir, what is it? Poet (timidly)—O—er—are you Mr. Johnson? Publisher (irritably)—Yes. Poet (more timidly)—Mr. George Johnson? Publisher (excitedly)—Yes, sir, that's my name. Poet (more timidly still)—Or the arm of Messrs. Johnson & Doodle? Publisher (angrily)—Yes. What do you want? Poet—Oh—I want to see Mr. Doodle!—Punch.

Appropriate.

Aunt Toddy (aghast)—Brother Bill'd, that is the finger-bowl you are drinking from.

Uncle Bill'd Comeon (between gulps)—Pearl name for it, sister. I s'pose, it does take ev'ryinger a fellow's got ter hold her thing while he's gittin' a drink, b'gosh.—Judge.

What to Get Off.

Lowe Cummidy—I got off a good joke last night, but the audience was too dumb to see it.

Wright Wroast (the critic)—So?

There's another good thing you might get off if you want to make a hit with the public.

What's that?

The stage!—Philadelphia Record.

If a woman cooks to please her husband, his wedding suit is so tight before the year is up that he can't get into it.

## FLASHES OF FUN.

"Yes, her looks favor her mother's people." "Indeed?" "Oh, greatly. She doesn't look a bit like them."—Detroit Journal.

"Yes," said Uncle Johns, "that boy of mine al'ways was fond o' books, an' now he's becom' a page in the legislature."—Philadelphia American.

Quercus—Do you know why this is often called a cold world? Cynicus—To distinguish it from the next, I suppose.—New York Journal.

Robert—is Harry fond of female society? Richard—Inauditorily. I've known him to play whist with three women.—Boston Transcript.

"Did you read that magazine article on 'The Working of a Bank'?" "No. Is it by an ex-bank president or an ex-burglar?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"The Turks seem to have a mighty poor opinion of the Greeks." "Yes; that accounts for them running 'em down."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Few men have any trouble in meeting their creditors," says the Manayunk Philosopher, "but they do have trouble in dodging them."—Philadelphia Record.

He—I must have a kiss for every camel, dear. She—Some men would have bought a whole box instead of that measly little paper bag full.—Detroit Free Press.

"Jill, have you bought a new spring suit yet?" "No, I'll have to wait until next month; Dick had to buy a new spring gun and two new spring fishing rods this month."

He—Just listen how that hen cackles! She doesn't know how little one egg will sell for. She—Perhaps she does. She may be advertising a bargain.—Somerville Journal.

Mrs. Jones—Wake up, John! There's someone trying to get into the house! Jones—How do you know? Mrs. Jones—The dog has stopped howling. Hurry, John!—New York Journal.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—I don't believe a man ever stole anything but I've had to regret it. Mrs. Crimsonbeak—You stole my heart, once. John, Mr. Crimsonbeak—Yes, Yonkers Statesman.

"Joe got the inside track of his wife this year." "What did he do?" "He read her a whole lot of newspaper stories of men who had dropped dead carpeting."—Detroit Free Press.

Kerrigan—That's good for a cow! Casey—Hoy yez got th' proice uv my two whisks about ye? Kerrigan—Oi hoy not. Casey—Will, thin, Kerrigan, at wud be a mercy not t' tell ye—Puck.

Walker Far—I thought your next tour was to have been through South Africa. Count d'Uiles—It was, but the company struck. One of them had read that an ostrich egg often weighs a dozen pounds.—Puck.

Amanda (alighting from her wheel at the

## Dyspepsia

It weakness of the stomach. It is the source of much misery. It may be cured by toning and strengthening the stomach and enriching and purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many thousands have been cured by this medicine and write that now they "eat anything they wish without distress." Remember

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are easily, promptly and effectively. 25 cents.

**A COOL BOTTLE**

of Hood's Rootbeer on a sweltering hot day is highly essential to comfort and health. It cools the blood, reduces your temperature, tones the stomach.

**HIRE'S Rootbeer**

should be in every home, in every office, in every workshop. A temperature drink more healthful than ice water, more delightful and satisfying than any other beverage produced.

Made only by the Charles H. Hires Company. Hires' Rootbeer is made of genuine, old-established秘方。

**RADWAY'S PILLS**

Purify Vegetable, Mild and Reliable. Cure all Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels.

**SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, TORT'ID LIVER, DIZZY FEELINGS, DYSPEPSIA**

One or two of Radway's Pills taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the Liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

**OBSERVE**

the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of the bowel in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, indigestion, weightiness of the head, pain in the head, pain in the heart, shortness of suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dullness of vision, dizziness on rising suddenly, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, dulness of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden attacks of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

**New York Crown**

In the 1897 Columbia models a feature of special importance is the double York crown. Its special construction which we have tried and found to be the strongest. The crown is encased in nickel plated brass, giving a rich, distinctive finish, so that at a glance the fact that

it is a Columbia is apparent.

**1897 Columbia Bicycles**

STANDARD OF THE WORLD. \$100 TO ALL ALIKE.

1896 Columbia, \$75.

HARTFORDS, next best, \$60, \$50, \$45.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

CATALOGUE FREE FROM ANY COLUMBIA DEALER; BY MAIL FREE.

A DISTINGUISHING COLUMNAR FEATURE FOR 1897.

the wheel is the Columbia is apparent.

**WE WANT A MAN**

—a lively fellow—a good hardy, honest, industrious man.

**Every Town**

**In This State**

where we have no branch. We will make it worth his while to join our standard line of

**CLOTHING, SUITS and OVERCOATS**

FROM \$4.00 UP.

No Experience or Capital Required.

Write

White City Tailors

224-228 Adams St.,

CHICAGO.

\$75 RIDE A CRESCENT BICYCLE.

Western Wheel Works

MAKERS OF ILLINOIS CATALOGUE FREE

\$50

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.

For more information, see the advertisement in the back of this issue.</





SUPPLEMENT TO THE  
GRAYLING AVALANCHE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1897.

JUST "TAMA JIM."

THAT'S WHAT THE FARMERS CALL SECRETARY WILSON.

An Interesting Man with a History Filled with Interesting Experiences—He's a Practical and a Scientific Farmer—Honors Thrust Upon Him.

Friend of the Farmer.

The present head of the Agricultural Department is an interesting man and has a history filled with interesting experiences. Tall, slender, gray, rugged in appearance, with a Scotch accent, which has clung to him since his arrival in this country in childhood, he is a typical representative of what sturdy integrity and unbending will can accomplish. There are so many interesting things to be said of "Tama Jim," who gets this title, because his home in Iowa was in Tama County, and it became necessary to in some way identify him as against another James Wilson in his own State, that it is difficult to know just where to begin and where to end in writing of him. The Washington Star, however, in a lengthy article published a few days ago, selects a number of unique features in his history and some equally interesting chats with Mr. Wilson.

As a member of Congress this Iowa farmer performed an act of abnegation, of renunciation, every whit as knightly and heroic as the inspired, inspiring selfishness and nerve of the grimy man in durance who "held her nose agin the bank till the last galoot" got ashore. It was the action of "Tama Jim" that restored to Grant the military title that he surrendered when he became the civil chief of the nation he had redeemed with the sword. It happened during the Forty-



SECRETARY WILSON.

eighth Congress, when Grant lay dying at Mt. McGregor. It was a Democratic House. Carlisle was the Speaker. A bill was introduced restoring to Grant the rank of general. To throttle consideration of the bill its antagonists resorted to filibustering tactics.

"Tama Jim," for several previous terms a representative from Iowa, now held his seat provisionally. It was contested by Ben Frederick, his Democratic opponent. A contested election case has the right of way in Congress. The pretext was seized by the opponents of the urgent measure to give back to the expiring leader his military rank. The supporters of the Grant bill, eagerly as they desired to get it through in time, were not willing to sacrifice their colleague from Iowa in order to gain their end, and thus they were in turn compelled to resort to filibustering to prevent the consideration of the election case, which was exactly what the anti-Grant party wished them to do. The Grant bill was blocked, with its beneficiary close to death.

Then "Tama Jim" rose to the height of Arthur in his hall. Did he understand that the mere question as to whether he was to be permitted to retain his seat in Congress stood in the way of a nation's exhibition of common gratitude to its preserver? Could it be possible that a mere contested election case was to be the boulder on which consideration of so palpable an act of justice was to split? "If this is the case," he concluded, calmly and with intense silence, "as it is unquestionably appears to be, the obstacle is easily removed. Mr. Speaker, I hereby resign my claim to a seat in this House to my contestant, Mr. Frederick."

The House rang. Every man in the body joined in the hoarse plaudit that followed the speech. The anti-Grant men were stupefied, and the Grant bill passed the House amid a hurricane of cheers. It was rushed over to the Senate and immediately passed by that body; and within an hour after James Wilson, now the Secretary of Agriculture, had made way for its consideration by surrendering his seat in the House of Representatives, the bill was signed by the President and became a law. "Tama Jim" went back to his Iowa farm.

Among his old associates in Congress Secretary Wilson is still affectionately known as "Tama Jim." The nickname was conferred upon him because during his service as a Congressman there was in the House another representative from Iowa named James F. Wilson, afterward and for many years, a Senator. He died several years ago. To distinguish the two men, "Sunset" Cox fastened upon Secretary Wilson the nickname of "Tama Jim," from Tama County, in which is situated Mr. Wilson's Iowa farm.

Mr. Wilson, at the very beginning of his career as a member of the lower house of Congress, was the spokesman of the agriculturists of this country in urging the erection of the bureau of agriculture, as it was then called, into a separate department, with a cabinet officer at its head. His word may be taken for it that at that time he never dreamed that he would himself one day be called upon to assume the management of the department, he so zealously strove to establish. The farmers of the United States are still burdening President McKinley's mail with felicitations upon his selection of a Secretary of Agriculture.

The Man as He Is.

"I came here to work for the man with his coat off," said Mr. Wilson. "The man with his coat off" is a favorite figure of his, not unaturally, for he has been a

man with his coat off himself all his life. His big, muscular, horny hands show it; his slow, heavy gait, as of a man measuring the distance between furrows, proclaims it; so do his tall, rugged, but somewhat stooped figure, his lined, wind-swept countenance, his steel blue eyes; their singular brightness eloquent of life in the open fields, the lids habitually drawn together by a lifelong evasion of the glaring brilliancy of the hottest sun. The honors he has gained have been thrust upon him, literally by physical force he was dragged from the farm to the forum. Now, summoned from the directorship of an Iowa agricultural college to the head of the national agricultural institution, he still professes to be nothing more than a man in his shirt sleeves, working for the advancement of men similarly divested.

In his labor-acquired physique, his speech, his manner, his movements, every one of Mr. Wilson's seventy-three inches unmistakably proclaims him a farmer; he is a fine-looking, generous, sturdy-looking figure of a man who knows what the dome of heaven looks like at sunrise. When the torch of civil war gave forth its first red illumination, young Farmer Wilson was all for seizing a musket and rushing to the front. But the family to which he belonged was large, poor, and needed its men, who were strapped to the plough; moreover, his brother Peter, an older man, wanted to go, and had the law of primogeniture, observed by the Scotch on his side. The two men drew lots, and Peter went to the war, and died in it. The younger man returned to his plodding of the fields, to be seized upon as a parliamentarian by his neighbors a few years later.

"Among the men with their coats off," said Mr. Wilson the other day, "are the dairymen of this country. They are just setting about to tackle one of the biggest jobs they have ever undertaken, and, if I have any kind of gift of prophecy, they're going to win. The problem is this: England is buying \$65,000,000 worth of foreign butter a year. The United States supplies perhaps 1 per cent of it, or a little over \$600,000 worth, while little Denmark supplies nearly \$80,000,000 worth, buying American cow feed for the purpose of holding this immense business. We make the best butter in the world. Then why can't we sell at least as much of it to the British people, as a little country like Denmark? That's one of the things I am going to find out, if it takes all of the special agents in this department to get me the facts; and it will be one of the surprises of my life if at the end of three or four years we are not furnishing Great Britain with at least one-half the butter she imports."

Secretary Wilson puts in from nine to ten hours a day at his department. He belongs to the careful, plodding type of workmen. He likes to make the drafts in his own handwriting of the more important letters and documents to which he appends his signature. Disaster befalls him when, as often happens, his old farmer friends from Iowa walk in upon him at his office, for a single visitation of this

sort eats a considerable hole in his working day; and it does not console the Secretary to be aware that it is his own fault.

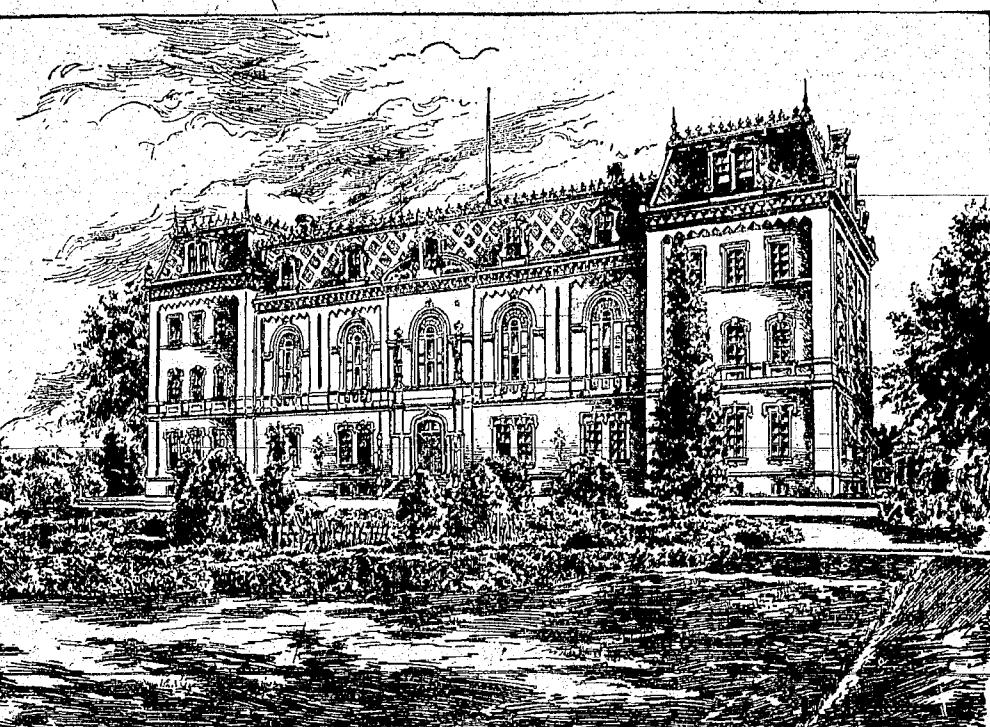
He will not let such visitors depart within a reasonable time, much as they protest that they fear they are trenching upon his indulgence. He lines up on a leather sofa alongside a couple of these prosperous-looking elderly agriculturists, and there ensues a cantering of farming matters, treated either theoretically, technically or practically.

Being a scientific farmer, as well as a practical one, Mr. Wilson says that he feels as much compelled to keep up with the latest writings of scientific farming as the ambitious physician is obliged to follow the current developments in his profession. Hundreds of pamphlets and publications of all sorts relative to matters of the farm reach him every week, and he looks through them all. He has one pet hobby, which, however, is an eminently practical and praiseworthy one, viz., the fostering of the sugar beet industry in the United States. "Why should the United States pay out \$100,000,000 a year for its sugar, when we can easily raise it at home?" is an inquiry he puts to his friends constantly, and before long he intends to make a personal inspection of the most important fields in the country where the sugar beet industry is growing. "Probably next year," said Mr. Wilson, "I shall make a tour of the farming districts throughout the South and Southwest. I am peculiarly a farmer of the temperate region in the Northwest, and must own to a considerable lack of information as to the requirements of the men with their coats off in the sub-tropical regions of the country. But I am going to find out as much about them as I can, and shall probably proceed as far as California in the effort."

RECALLS CLEVELAND'S RECORD

Ex-President Is Reminded of His Own Party's Defeat in Tariff Legislation. Somebody with a good memory has taken occasion to remind ex-President Cleveland and the public who read his word at the Republican party because of its promptness in carrying out its pledges with reference to tariff legislation, of the terrible experience of the people of the United States during the eighteen months in which his own party delayed its tariff legislation. This reminder was brought forth by Mr. Cleveland's New York speech, in which he criticized the Republican leaders for their "hot haste" in taking up tariff legislation. The eighteen months which elapsed between Mr. Cleveland's inauguration in 1889 and the enactment of his free-trade tariff law included more than 20,000 failures with liabilities aggregating more than \$500 million dollars; the closing down of over 800 banks; the appointment of receivers for about forty railroads, whose indebtedness amounted to a billion and a half dollars, and strikes and lockouts costing the workingmen engaged 45 million dollars in wages lost.

The total record of the eighteen months included strikes in New York and Michigan in March, 1893; strikes in Chicago in April; strikes and bank failures in Illinois and Ohio in May; runs on savings banks in Western States in June; suspension of work in mines and numerous bank failures throughout the West in July; failures in New York and Chicago and smaller cities, followed by riots in New York, Kansas and elsewhere, in August; strike on the "Big Four" and consequent riots in September; railroad strike in Alabama and necessity of troops to suppress it in October; strikes on the Lehigh Valley road and in Connecticut factories in November; riots in Pennsylvania mining region in December; strikes in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and elsewhere, followed by riots in January; strikes in New York, Ohio, Massachusetts and accompanied by



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

No officer of the new administration attracts more attention than the Secretary of Agriculture, and as a consequence no department home is more inquired about than the handsome building in which "Tama Jim" Wilson toils from early morning until long after the close of ordinary business hours, in behalf of the farmer. A half century ago a merely nominal sum of \$100,000 was at the instance of the Commissioner of Patents, Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, devoted by Congress for the purposes of agriculture. For two years prior to that this patriotic gentleman had been distributing seeds and plants gratuitously, and for the nine years of his entire term of office he continued this good work. His successors in the Patent Office continued the practice, but it was not until 1862 that the Bureau of Agriculture was formally organized. It was not, however, until the beginning of President Harrison's term of office that the head of the Bureau of Agriculture was made a cabinet officer, its chief having prior to that time been termed the Commissioner of Agriculture. When President Harrison elevated the position to the dignity of a cabinet office its head became the "Secretary of Agriculture," the position first filled by "Uncle Jerry" Rusk of Wisconsin, next by Hon. J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska and now by "Tama Jim" Wilson of Iowa. The home of the Department of Agriculture is a handsome brick building located upon the mall which runs westwardly from the Capitol, and is about midway between the Smithsonian Institution and the Washington Monument. It is surrounded by spacious conservatories and wide blooming gardens, and every plant and tree in the grounds is indigenous to our native soil, from the luxuriant specimens from the Southern States to the dwarfed and hardy foliage of our northern borders. Good sized gardens occupy the rear of the building, in which are carried on tests of varieties of fruits and plants, experiments in methods of grafting and budding and studies in the diseases of plants. Seeds of new and superior varieties are tested and various and extensive experiments carried on.

The department maintains at least one correspondent in every county in the United States, through whom statistics of quality and quantity of crops are forwarded to Washington, to be there distributed by means of monthly and yearly reports. Specialists are also employed to prepare from these reports instructive articles on suitable topics. The department has been of great benefit to the farming and fruit growing industries of the country in the determination of diseases of plants and trees and in testing remedies for them and distributing information to the country generally. Destructive insects which have threatened to exterminate certain fruit industries have been investigated by the department and means found for their own destruction and check, proving of incalculable benefit to the farmers. As civilization advances and exchanges are made with foreign countries of commodities and fruits, various insects and foes appear which were in years gone unthought of, and the department is constantly watching and experimenting to be able to meet and counteract the work of these destructive foes when they appear. The Agricultural Department is in communication with the leading foreign agricultural societies, and the result has been not only exchange of reports but of almost every known specimen of seed, shrub, vegetable and fruit. The shade trees of our entire country are represented in the grounds, over 1,500 native varieties having been planted. The display of flowers in the grounds is also wonderful and will soon equal any like display in the world.

The department maintains at least one correspondent in every county in the United States, through whom statistics

of quality and quantity of crops are forwarded to Washington, to be there distributed by means of monthly and yearly

reports. Specialists are also employed to prepare from these reports instructive articles on suitable topics. The department has been of great benefit to the farming and fruit growing industries of the country in the determination of diseases of

plants and trees and in testing remedies for them and distributing information to the country generally. Destructive

insects which have threatened to exterminate certain fruit industries have been investigated by the department and means

found for their own destruction and check, proving of incalculable benefit to the farmers. As civilization advances and

exchanges are made with foreign countries of commodities and fruits, various insects and foes appear which were in years

gone unthought of, and the department is constantly watching and experimenting to be able to meet and counteract the

work of these destructive foes when they appear. The Agricultural Department is in communication with the leading

foreign agricultural societies, and the result has been not only exchange of reports but of almost every known specimen

of seed, shrub, vegetable and fruit. The shade trees of our entire country are represented in the grounds, over 1,500

native varieties having been planted. The display of flowers in the grounds is also wonderful and will soon equal any like

display in the world.

POOLING LAW NEEDED

RAILROAD INDUSTRY KILLED BY IGNORANT LEGISLATION.

Absolute Necessity for a Pooling Law if the Roads Are to Prosper and Continue to Give Work to Their Eight Hundred Thousand Employees.

Railroad President's Views.

Mr. E. B. Thomas, in response to an inquiry from the Washington Post regarding his views as to the relation of the railroads of the country to the prosperity of the people, and particularly as to his views upon the pooling bill now before Congress, says:

There exists in the public mind an apprehension that the railroads are opposed to the public interest, and that any legislation which restrains railroads is of necessity for the good of the people at large. This mistaken idea has had much to do with shaping the State legislation that has in many instances so severely crippled railway enterprise, and, in a large measure, this impression was prevalent when, ten years ago, Congress took its first step in dealing with the railway problem. Looking back for twenty years, it is difficult to recall a single legislative measure, national or State proposed, advocated or enacted for the benefit of the railroads, whereas during that period hundreds and even thousands of propositions have been brought forward, many of them unhappily enacted into laws, which seriously injure railway property and cause great loss to those who have invested their money in this form of security.

The Farmer and the Senate.

The farmer is likely to be well taken care of by that dignified body, the United States Senate. The tariff bill, reported from the Finance Committee of that body, has added a duty of 1½ cents per pound on hides, increased the rate on wool of the third class, and cut out the clause in the House bill which exempted Hawaiian sugar from duties, thus reducing that competition with beet sugar. The duty on hides, tea and other articles which were formerly on the free list will improve the opportunities for advantageous reciprocity treaties for which the Senate will provide, and which will greatly benefit the farmer. It is believed the House rates on wool of the first and second class will be restored by the Senate or conference committee.

A Chilly Year for Silver.

This has been a chilly year for the silver cause. The population of the nations which have rejected the silver standard in the past year is more than three times as great as that of all those taking this step during the ten years previous. From 1885 to 1895 the nations which adopted the gold standard were Egypt, Roumania, Austria-Hungary and Santo Domingo, having an aggregate population at that time of fifty million people. The nations which have abandoned the silver standard in the past year are Bolivia, Costa Rica, Chile, Peru, Japan and Russia, with an aggregate population of 180 million, to say nothing of China with her 400 million, which has gone a long distance toward the adoption of the gold standard.

Cleveland's Little Joke.

Nobody ever before suspected Mr. Cleveland of being a humorist. Upon no other theory, however, is it possible to explain his assertion made in his New York speech the other night, that his party "defend the humble toller against oppressive exactions in his home and invites him to the utmost enjoyment of the fruits of industry, economy and thrift." The experience of the "humble toller" since Mr. Cleveland came to office four years ago will hardly enable him to agree with that gentleman in this statement.

Vast Sum Annually Expended.

Great and far-reaching as are these dis-

bursements, the \$230,000,000 per annum expended in late years, in what may be termed keeping this property in good repair, to obtain employment to hundreds of thousands of track laborers, skilled laborers in our rail mills, locomotive, car and machine shops, and so on through an immense range of trades and occupations. Even during these bad years, and with uncertain rates, the railroads are putting \$70,000,000 per annum into their roadbeds, \$33,000,000 into new rails and ties, and over \$15,000,000 into new bridges.

The men responsible for the work have used their best judgment, given their best thought, and many of them the best years

of their lives, in honest endeavor to make

the most of the enterprise in which they

have embarked. Are not the purposes of

this industry as necessary and legitimate, as not its owners entitled to as fair

a return upon their investment as other

industries? Are not its officers and em-

ployees as honest, efficient and patriotic

as those in other avocations? Why not

give them a fair chance? Out of the com-

pany, same class.—Boston Globe.

plex problem presented there has been solved the question of moving a ton of freight a greater distance for a less sum of money than any other country. Our passenger service, in speed, comfort, regularity and safety has been the admiration of the world. Let Legislatures, the press, and the public give fair support to this great industry, helping to conserve instead of to destroy, and the railroads of America will make such progress as will wring admiration and praise from even their unfriendly critics.

To Prevent General Demoralization.

Though the present outlook is far from encouraging, and the recent decision of the Supreme Court declares that all attempts at uniform action are illegal, we seek for no legislation that will increase rates or add to the burden of the general public. The proposed pooling bill recently introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Foraker of Ohio means at the best a sort of breakwater to prevent general demoralization. It is the best means thus far devised to legalize freedom of agreement between competing lines so that all shippers may secure just, reasonable and uniform rates. In the national Legislature of ten years ago the necessity for uniform action regarding railroads was recognized, and this measure is only taking up the question where Congress laid it down and carrying the legislation a step further. To hold these properties together and to give the people the full benefit (as I have shown) of a disbursement reaching nearly twelve hundred million a year, we must get nearer a uniform management. The work of the railways must, in short, be carried on with uniformity and method. This can best be done by the several railway systems working as they do. Under the law, as proposed, when the rates are finally agreed upon by the competing roads, and passed by the Interstate Commerce Commission as reasonable and just, power should be given to the roads to enforce them. This is a reasonable and fair demand, and one that Congress should at once grant.

The proposition which has been suggested by some theorists for enlarging the Interstate Commerce Commission and permitting it to initiate rates would be a fatal mistake, and a system based upon such an idea vicious in the extreme. The railways not only have the ability, but the facility to make rates. It is expert work, requiring judgment and a thorough knowledge of all local conditions. To have the rate-making power removed to Washington and absolutely fixed by a commission, no matter how able or how honest, would be incalculable injury. It would be far better for the Government to purchase the railways and assume the whole responsibility than for the Government practically to undertake the regulation and management of the property of private individuals. This is undoubtedly the most mischievous proposition thus far evoked by demagogues and anarchists for the wiping out of the capital invested in railway enterprises. It would simply be undurable, and lead to rate complications heretofore unheard of, even in our present imperfect system. The possibilities of corruption would be tremendous; the pulling and hauling at Washington for favored rates for special communities would bring the whole system down with the weight of its own folly and impracticability.

World Benefit the Whole Country.